The New-York Times.

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THE INVASION.

The Rebels in Front of the Washington Defences.

FIGHTING REPORTED IN PROGRESS.

Communication Between Baltimore and Washington Interrupted.

Sensation Reports from Philadelphia.

The Capture of General Franklin Confirmed.

Frederick Recaptured by Our Cavalry.

Movements of the Enemy Toward the Potomac.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, July 12—5 A. M.

I have just arrived in this city, bringing with me the Baltimore press dispatches, to 4 P. M. yesterday. The excitement was very great at news of the burning of Gunpowder Bridge, and at the interruption of the telegraph.

Two trains left Baltimore yesterday morning, the 8:30 mail and 9:40 express, through for New-York.

Gen. Wallace sent Maj. Wm. M. Estes, bearer of military telegraphic dispatches, round to Havre de Grace, on the little tug *Ella*. By his kindness the Baltimore Agent of the Associated Press and myself were permitted to accompany Maj. Estes. We arrived at Havre de Grace at midnight, having got aground. I found that both trains mentioned above had been captured, and the greater part of the cars burned.

The first "mail" train was emptied of its passengers, and burned at Magnolia Station, the mail ransacked and totally destroyed. The second "through train" for New-York was set on fire and run back on Gunpowder Bridge, setting that also in flames. The raiders numbered some 250, under command of the notorious Harry Gilmore. They cut the wires at the turnpike bridge on Gunpowder River at 10 A. M., struck the mail train and cut the wires on the Philadelphia Railroad at noon yesterday.

They behaved with much courtesy to passengers, telling them to keep quiet, and no harm would be done them. Many placed their money and valuables in their boots, &c., but few cases of robbery occurred. Gilmore allowed one car and a locomotive to be rescued from destruction in order that the ladies might reach Havre de Grase safely.

Some miscreant pointed out to the raiders Maj.-Gen. Franklin, and four other officers whose names I could not learn, whom they took prisoners and carried off. With the exception of these officers, all the passengers are safe, and are now in this city.

A dispatch was received just before leaving Baltimore from Washington stating that a fight was in progress six miles from that city, at Gen. Blair's residence. G. F. W.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Tuesday, July 12—1 P. M.

Everything is quiet around the city.

Last night a force of rebels passed through Towsontown on their way to join the main force.

The rebels had with them Maj.-Gen. Franklin and his staff, captured on the Philadelphia road on Monday.

Only one bridge over the Gunpowder River, on the Philadelphia road was burned.

Business is at a stand-still.

Nearly all the outlets from the city are closed.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Baltimore, Tuesday, July 12—5 o'clock P. M.

Nothing is known here of the state of affairs at Washington.

All the wires are down.

THE LATEST FROM BALTIMORE—REOCCUPATION OF FREDERICK BY THE UNION FORCES—THE ENEMY MOVING TOWARD THE POTOMAC—REBELS ON THE RAILROAD AT BETTSVILLE AND BLADENSBURGH.

Baltimore, Tuesday, July 12.

We have nothing from Washington but idle street rumors; no dispatches, no papers, no trains.

The *American* has just received information from Frederick that yesterday the rebels were again driven out of that city, and that the old flag again waves over it. About 9 o'clock yesterday morning, a division of Cole's Cavalry came dashing in, and a fight took place in the streets between our troops and the small rebel guard left there, of only 100 men. The rebel Captain was killed, and the balance of the rebels were driven out and pursued in the direction of Monocacy. The rebels had demanded a contribution of $20 000 in greenbacks. A committee of citizens was appointed to negotiate with them for the safety of persons and property, and a pledge was finally given that if the money was paid that none would be molested, either in person or property, which pledge was kept, and the money paid down. The only property destroyed was the Government stables, which were fired on Sunday. During the time of the rebel possession, their foraging parties, sent out into the country to secure horses and cattle, came in with large droves of cattle, pigs and sheep, and at times the main streets of Frederick were literally filled with horses and cattle, all of which were driven down to the fords and sent across into Virginia.

Our informant states that he came to the city by the Baltimore pike, and the only rebels he met on the road were some fifteen cavalry, near Carroll Manor, fourteen miles from Baltimore. They inquired of him if he knew anything of the whereabouts of Bradley T. Johnson's cavalry. He replied that he did not, but shortly after learned that Johnson had crossed the pike at Carroll's Manor at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, with an immense train of captured horses, going toward the Potomac. As he had command of the raiders in this vicinity it may be presumed that they have all gone toward the Potomac. The rebels did very slight damage to the Monocacy Iron Bridge. It was too strong.

The conductor of the 9 o'clock Washington train reported there had been no fighting up to the time he left. At 12:45 o'clock the telegraph was cut. I learn from Annapolis Junction that the rebels obtained possession of the road at Bettsville and Bladensburgh about 1 o'clock, and up to the latest advices still held it, amusing themselves with destroying bridges and tearing up the track. They are said to be in considerable force.

There is no evidence of the appearance of any rebel force, even of guerrillas, in Baltimore County. All has been quiet around the city to-day. The work of strengthening the fortifications is progressing with great energy under the direction of Gen. Ord.

Gov. Bradford has issued a proclamation calling out the entire militia force of the city, which will proceed to the defences to-morrow.

We learn that a party of 150 rebels arrived at Towsontown, at 10 o'clock last night, being a part of Gilmore's command returning from the burning of Gunpowder Bridge. They had with them, in two carriages, Gen. Franklin and staff, whom they had captured on the Baltimore train. On reaching Towsontown, they stopped at Ady's Hotel, and partook of refreshments, after driving our picket stationed on the road about a mile toward the city, and remained there till about midnight. They arrested Mr. Vannard Mathews, who was coming through the town, and held him until they took their departuer. Another gentleman from Towsontown states they had with them the dead body of the traitor Fields, who was shot by Mr. Ishmael Day. This, we think, is a mistake, and if they had a body with them, it must haue been of some officer killed in the expedition, as we hear that the wounded man is still at Dampman's Hotel, on the Blair Road. They were in high spirits at their success, and had quite a jollification, presenting Mr. Ady with a fine horse as a compensation for his hospitality to them. We also learn that they had a slight skirmish with some pickets during the night, near the Sheppard Asylum, and that one of our men was either captured or killed.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, July 12.

A town meeting has been called to meet to-morrow noon to promote volunteering for the emergency.

The Baltimore *American* of last evening states that Gen. Tyler escaped from the rebels and had reached Ellicott's Mills.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, July 12.

Manager Wilson, of the American Telegraph Company in Baltimore, obtained a squad of cavalry, and went out last night and rebuilt the lines destroyed by the rebels, thus reopening telegraph communication between that city and Washington.

Trains are now running regularly on the railroad from Baltimore to Washington.

THIRD DISPATCH.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, July 12—2 P. M.

There are now only two Government wires working south of this city.

Rumors prevail of an attack by 15,000 rebels on the northern fortifications of Washington, but they cannot be traced to any definite source.

There is much excitement in this city, and business is, to a great extent, suspended.

At noon the ringing of the State-house bell called together a large meeting of citizens in Independence-square.

After a prayer by Rev. Dr. Brainerd, addreses were made by Hon. Judge Knox, Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, Frederick Fraley, and others.

Recruiting is very brisk, and before to-night a large number of men will be ready to leave for Washington and Baltimore.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, July 12.

A special dispatch from Harrisburgh to the *Bulletin* says:

Our forces are reported to be in possession of Frederick.

It is rumored that the rebels are recrossing the Potomac River below the Maryland Heights.

The Northern Central Railroad is free from rebels now.

FIFTH DIDPATCH.

Philadelphia, Tuesday July 12—4 o'clock P. M.

The rebels have again cut the wires between Baltimore and Washington.

SIXTH DISPATCH.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, July 12—3 P. M.

The *Evening Telegraph*, of this city, has the following:

Fighting has been going on near Washington since morning.

The rebels are approaching the defences on the northern side of the city in strong force.

THE VERY LATEST FROM PHILADELPHIA—FINAL COLLAPSE OF THE EXCITEMENT.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, July 12.

The wildest rumors of the capture of Washington are afloat.

FROM HAVRE DE GRACE.

Havre de Grace, Tuesday, July 12.

A construction train left here this morning to repair the railroad and telegraph lines of the American Telegrapn Company destroyed by the rebels.

Commun'cation with Baltimore will probably be fully reëstablished by this evening.

A number of passengers consisting of ladies and children, arrived at Perryville this morning on the steamer, and departed by the train for the North.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Havre de Grace, Md., Tuesday, July 12, 7:30 o'clock A. M.

After closing my dispatches last night at Perryville, I crossed over to this side of the river, finding there was a strong guard here and no rebels supposed to be in the vicinity.

The Bush River bridge was saved by the timely arrival of the gunboat *Fuschia*, Acting Master Street, who reached a point commanding the bridge about noon.

The enemy shortly after appeared in sight on the hills, but retired on coming in range. He had seven guns.

The *Lancaster* was at the Gunpowder Bridge, where the rebels were burning the train on the bridge.

Major-Gen. Franklin was on one of the trains in citizens dress, but was pointed out to Harry Gillmore by a lady on the train, and he was made prisoner.

I just learn that all lines are going into working order South, and the road is reported entirely clear.

I start for Baltimore immediately.

THIRD DISPATCH.

Havre de Grace, Tuesday, July 12—11:40 A. M.

Parties from Belair, sixteen miles from here, report one thousand rebel cavalry at that point last evening.

A farmer named Hall, shot a rebel in retaliation for burning his house and destroying his farming utensils.

There is no doubt of an immediate necessity for heavy reinforcements to Washington.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

Havre de Grace, Tuesday, July 12.

Semi-official intelligence has been received here that yesterday afternoon a fight was going on seven miles from Washington, on the Seventh-street road near Crystal Springs.

FIFTH DISPATCH.

Havre de Grace, Tuesday, July 12.

Regarding the arrest of Gen. Franklin, it seems that Gen. Harry Gilmore recognized him and politely requested him to leave the car. He then placed him in a buggy under a guard.

SIXTH DISPATCH.

Havre-de-Grace, Tuesday, July 12.

The testimony regarding Gen. Franklin seems to substantiate the fact of his capture, and passengers on the train, including Mr. Creamer, of Baltimore, formerly of the *Herald*, and the conductors of the train, say that the cars were searched through for Franklin, the rebels evidently knowing that he was aboard. The only indignity offered was one of the rebel soldiers exchanging hats with him.

SEVENTH DISPATCH.

Havre de Grace, Tuesday, July 12—1:30 P. M.

It is apprehended that there is a rebel force at Conemingo Bridge, ten miles north of Havre de Grace, on the Susquehanna River.

The bridge will no doubt be fired if the rebels make any demonstration.

EIGHTH DISPATCH.

Havre de Grace, Tuesday, July 12.

There is no doubt of the capture of Gen. Franklin, which is confirmed by Lieut.-Col. Mitchell, Inspector of the Ninth Corps, who was present at the time, and afterward escaped.

The rebels have destroyed 450 feet of Gunpowder Bridge, including the draw, and 500 feet more were partially destroyed, the string-pieces and cross-ties being burned. The repairers expect to finish their work within four days, but may require a week.

The construction train which started this morning for Gunpowder Bridge and Magnolia, returned safely this evening, the railroad and telegraph men having accomplished their objects.

The steamer *Lancaster*, which started last night for Baltimore, has been ordered back to night. It is probable that the steamer *Maryland* will also be used by the Government for transportation of troops.

The rebels only destroyed a dozen of the telegraph poles at Magnolia.

FROM PERRYVILLE.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, July 12—A. M.

The following is a special dispatch to the *Press*:

Perryville, Monday, July 11—P. M.

Volunteer companies from Pennsylvania and Delaware have arrived, and been forwarded to threatened points. No serious damage can now be inflicted on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Road. It seems that the raiders in the vicinity do not number over 400 men. They are mostly cavalry. They are reported to be commanded by a man named Trimble, a son of a former secession resident of Wilmington, Del. They are on foot, as an independent guerrilla party, organized for the purpose of marauding, and to serve as scouts for the main invading forces, with which they will coöperate.

No boats are run except to transport troops, which are rapidly mustering. The boat plying between Havre de Grace and Perryville is well guarded, and can at any moment be run out into the mid stream.

As soon as a sufficient number of men have been armed and equipped and sent forward to secure the safety of working parties, repairs upon the railroad will commence, and travel will be resumed. The difficulty seems now to be rather to get munitions than men.

The 4:30 train from Philadelphia brought about 400 convalescent troops from Chester Hospital to Wilmington. A few of them are yet too weak to be fit for other than garrison duty.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Perryville, Md., Tuesday, July 12—2 A. M.

The passengers who were in the captured train al reached here safe, and have gone north in special trains. They were all robbed of their money, watches and even many little articles of clothing, especially boots and shoes, by Harry Gilmore's footpads.

The Bush River bridge was not burned. The Gunpowder bridge was burned but slightly it is believed. They set fire to the cars, ran them into the bridge and let them burn there. It is believed that only the scalp ties were burned, and the damage can no doubt soon be repaired.

A reconnoitering train was sent out this afternoon from Havre de Grace as far as Edgewood, beyond Bush River, and found no enemy. They have left the line of the road and gone toward Bellair, Hartford County.

There was considerable excitement and anxiety in Baltimore when I left. The streets were being barricaded to gnard against rebel cavalry. Gen. Ricketts had retired from his advanced position at Ellicott's Mills to the fortifications around the city.

THIRD DISPATCH.

Perryville, Md., Tuesday, July 12—12:15 P. M.

When I left Baltimore there was a fight going on six miles from Washington, between a considerable force of rebel cavalry and infantry and a force sent out from Washington. The fight was on the Sixth-street road, near Mr. Blair's residence. The result is not known. Fears were entertained that the rebel cavalry would cut the telegraph to Baltimore and Washington.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

Perryville, Md., Tuesday, July 12.

Passengers who came through last night, state that the reported capture of Gen. Fraklin was incorrect. The mistake was made by the resemblance between the General and one of the passengers. This statement is confirmed by Major William Leon, of Gen. Wallace's Staff.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, July 12—2 A. M.

The following intelligence is published in the Baltimore *American* of last evening;

Washington, Monday, July 11.

An officer who scouted the river some distance above Chain Bridge last night reports this morning that all was quiet along the line, no rebels being visible.

Maj.-Gen. Alexander McCook has been assigned to the command of the northern defences of Washington. Brig.-Gens. Harding, Haskin and Haller are to serve under him.

Gen. H. E. Paine has been assigned to a command in this department.

It is reported that the rebels have been very busy the last two or three days in conveying across the Potomac horses, cattle, sheep, swine and other plunder stolen by them in Maryland.

Major-Gen. J. J. Reynolds has been placed in command of the Nineteenth Army Corps.

Yesterdav a body of rebel cavalry made a dash into Darnestown, Montgomery County, and captured a considerable quantity of stores.

Last evening a force of from fifteen hundred to two thousand rebels entered Rockville, dashed through the place, and halted a few miles this side of it, where they stayed a short time, when they retraced their steps to the village, and bivouacked there for the night. This morning they engaged the cavalry force under the command of Col. Lowell, which had been thrown out to ascertain their strength and character. No details of the engagement now in progress have yet been received here. The scene of the fight is in the vicinity of Rabbitt's Creek Post-office, between Tenallytown and Rockville.

Maj.-Gen. Augur has returned from a tour through the defences of Washington, on the north side of the Potomac. He found all the works and the troops defending them in an admirable condition, and ready to give the rebels a fitting reception should they come within range.

On Saturday morning a force of rebel cavalry said to number 2,500, made their appearance in the neighborhood of Damascus, a post village of Montgomery County, a few miles south of Mount Airy, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, where they entered on a general stealing expedition, causing a stampede of the citizens. A number were captured and paroled, but most of the citizens were apprized of the enemy's approach, and made off with their horses and such property as they could move. The road to Baltimore yesterday afternoon and last night was literally crowded with them, making their way out of danger.

The driver of the mail stage, which arrived at Laurel, about 18 miles from Washington, from Brookville, which is 12 or 15 miles from Laurel, about two hours ahead of his regular time, reports that a force of cavalry, which he supposed was the same party that was about Damascus in the morning, entered Brookfield last night and took possession of the place. This driver is the same who lost his horses by the rebel raid last year, and fearing a similar calamity, drove off into the woods before the time, and kept his horses in by-roads most of the distance.

Straggling parties were seen in various parts of Montgomery County yesterday. In the afternoon, two officers showed themselves on the railroad, a few miles from Beltsville. They appeared to be lost, and were inquiring the direction of the road. The last seen of them they were going in an opposite direction.

FROM CUMBERLAND.

Headquarters D'p't. of Western Virginia, Cumberland, Md., July 11, 1864.

Information has been received from Gen. Sullivan's division, which has occupied Martinsburgh without opposition, and restored railroad communication with this point. Railroad and telegraph communication is now open between Wheeling and Martinsburgh.

Gen. Albion P. Howe has assumed command at Harper's Ferry, thus relieving Gen. Sigel.

Gen. Hunter's forces are very active. The public must not be too impatient for the development of his movements. His forces have not been, nor are they now, idle.

Good reasons are given here for the belief that the total of all the rebel forces operating in Maryland, engaged in the raid, is thirty thousand.

Frank Gillespie, of the Fifteenth New-York Cavalry, was hung here yesterday, for shooting Lieut. Shaver, an officer of his company.

FROM HAGERSTOWN.

Hagerstown, Tuesday, July 12.

Several refugees have come into this place today from Middleburgh, Simmonville and other towns in that vicinity. They report heavy and rapid firing in the neighborhood of Westminster, and we have an indirect report of a severe cavalry engagement at that place.

OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

Beginning of the Excitement—Recruiting—Horses Impressed—Ross Winans Called On—The Great Raid.

Baltimore, Sunday, July 10, 1864.

Yesterday and to-day have been the most exciting of the days of wild tumult so frequently witnessed during the progress of the war, in this city. The excitement and uproar rivalled the ever memorable 19th of April, in intensity, and only differed from that shameful day in the politics of the demonstration, and the class of persons who thronged our streets with arms in their hands. Then it was all secession and now it is all Union. On that sad day, when the blood of national soldiers dyed the streets of the Monumental City, the armed men who patroled her streets were traitors to their country and their flag, and wielded their short-lived power against their Government.

To-day how different is the scene, and yet how exciting and thrilling the spectacle. A city rising up in its might and rallying around the beautiful flag of our country, to resist a threatened invasion, and to drive back a horde of lawless marauders who menace their life. The national colors are run out on every public building, and float proudly over the principal streets. The streets themselves are thronged with enthusiastic and eager citizens, all seeking to be enrolled for the defence of the city.

Yesterday afternoon the rumors flew fast and furious, and, as a matter of course, the oftener repeated, the more wild and extravagant they grew. At one time it was fully believed that our forces under Gen. Wallace, had been completely routed and scattered, and that they were flying before the enemy in every direction, and that the invading column was on the direct road for Baltimore. Men gathered on the corners and with agitated faces discussed the dismal tidings, and even Southern sympathizers did not seem to relish the prospect of so speedy and unceremonious a visit from their fascinating cousins, the raiders. Some people were so ungenerous as to believe that it was owing to the money for which the rebels were in the habit of demanding goods and chattels. Certain it is, that notwithstanding their heretofore expressed contempt for greenbacks, they yet appeared to prefer keeping their goods to parting with them for Confederate scrip.

Toward dusk, on Saturday, people became convinced that Baltimore would be speedily attacked, and when the night watch of the police made their appearance on duty, armed with loaded muskets and full cartridge boxes, the excitement ran very high. So utterly dry had the tinder of apprehension become, that it only needed a spark to set it off, and when the alarm bells rang out their dread alarum at daylight, this morning, everybody seemed to expect it and to take it as a matter of course. Large numbers of citizens rushed to the rescue, and as fast as they reported themselves at headquarters, they were armed and equipped, and sent out to man the fortifications. Numbers of colored men came forward, and they too were assigned their portion of the defences.

Recruiting parties marched up and down Baltimore-street, with fife and drum, gathering men together, and a large number of citizens enrolled themselves in this manner. Afterward the police patrolled the streets, conscripting every available man they met; and, by these various means, before noon several thousand men were collected, armed, and marched to the outer fortifications. These fortifications are mainly situated at the head of West Baltimore-street, up Belair-avenue, and in the rear of and about the Stewart mansion. The works were thrown up during the Gettysburgh campaign, and consist of lunettes, parallels, and small isolated rifle forts, and nearly all of them are suited for infantry only. In conjunction with Forts Federal Hill, McHenry and Marshall, they would be capable of a stubborn resistance.

Hour after hour reports of the most exciting description kept coming in, and as the distance between the raiders and the city lessened, the enthusiastic volunteering of the citizens increased to a remarkable degree. Now a new element appeared upon the scene, and mounted men became the great desideratum. Livery stables were ransacked, and the animals found in them appropriated to the Government use. Private stables formed no exception to the general rule, nor valuable bloods any excuse. Ross Winans' splendid carriage and saddle-horses were taken, and as a special favor he was allowed to furnish a substitute for an elegant and favorite pony, but all the rest were given up to the newly-organized patrols. His son, Thomas, also had eight fine bloods taken. Butchers, marketmen, and carmen generally, had in many instances to give up their animals. In every case a receipt, valuing each horse at the regulation price of $130, was given.

Harnessmakers and saddlers were next the especial object of attention, and every description of equipments could be seen on the backs of these impromptu cavalry steeds, from the rough army Mexican "tree" to the richly-embroidered promenade saddle, and in one instance I noticed a bran new side-saddle under a stalwart and enthusiastic "scout," who evidently was determined to do or die. All these mounted men were armed with carbines, and it is said that they performed a great deal of very valuable duty.

The city at this time was in a perfect fever, and like all such excitements, it no sooner boiled over than it gently simmered down, until it became so quiescent that you could scarcely believe so much excitement would die out so speedily. So notably was this the case that toward evening you could scarcely find an excited man or a boisterous orator, so exhausted had they become.

The day is now closing with the feeling that the city is in no immediate danger of sudden attack, and people are going home to their much-needed rest. The defences will, however, be well manned and a vigilant watch maintained. The liquor saloons and hotel bars are being closed by order of the police, who again mount their night watch, armed to the teeth.

Quiet Returning—Depredations by Gilmore's Guerrillas—Burning of Gov. Bradford's Residence—The Battle on the Monocacy.

Baltimore, Monday, July 11, 1864.

To-day has been more quiet, for a general impression prevailed that the safety of the city was assured, and confidence began to exhibit itself by places of business opening and people making preparations for the business of the day. Many of the market folks were unable to attend their stalls, owing to the absence of their teams.

I only learnt to-day that all the specie and available funds in many of the banks in the city were placed on board a steamer, yesterday, and steam was kept up constantly in readiness for instant departure to a place of safety, should the anticipated attack be made. It is also said that the archives of the State were looked after, and orders given to have everything ready for removal, should circumstances warrant it. Gen. Wallace also has given orders to his staff and body guard to be ready to move the military headquarters to Fort McHenry. But doubtless this latter order will be countermanded.

A party of men, some twenty-five in number, were arrested last night at the Black Horse Tavern, under suspicion of banding together for the purpose of joining the raiders. After being kept all night in the watch-house, they were this morning marched off to one of the forts for safe keeping. They were all harum-scarum-looking young fellows, who seemed to think more of mischief than any serious work.

Early this morning one of the mounted patrols came in and reported having seen a party of guerrillas, under the leadership of the notorious Maj. Harry Gilmore, a renegade Baltimorean. They were 240 strong, and were making east, toward the Gunpowder Bridge, on the Philadelphia Railroad. As the patrol only numbered some twenty, it was deemed advisable not to disturb them. We shortly after learned througn the telegraph, that the wires had been cut at the turnpike bridge, on Gunpowder River, and it was feared that the bridge itself had been destroyed.

People now began to grow excited, and the sidewalks in front of the different newspaper offices gradually became more and more crowded, until it was almost impossible to pass, and the bulletins were eagerly scanned. The relief going out to the fortifications filled up the streets.

As if to add fuel to the flame lingering in the breasts of the people, a dispatch was posted on the bulletin-board of the *American*, that Gov. Bradford's delightful mansion had been burned, together with all the Governor's private papers, valuables and extensive library. Many were incensed at the wanton act, but several smiling faces could be seen going away from the vicinity, their owners evidently well pleased that a quiet family's peaceful home had been destroyed, and I presume they thought it all right—a mere matter of retaliation.

The Naval Agent, Francis S. Cochran, Esq., also had his residence destroyed. These willful acts of destruction were committed by nine of Gilmore's band, and they exhibited a written order from the rebel Gen. Johnston, authorizing them to burn the Governor's mansion as an act of retaliation for burning that of Gov. Letcher, destroyed by Gen. Hunter. They also visited the farm of Ishmael Day, a noted loyalist in that neighborhood. It appears that old Mr. Day had an American flag flying over his gate, and the guerrillas ordered him to take that flag down. He refused, saying: "You may take my cattle, my horses, and destroy my barns; but the first man who *dares* to touch that flag, I'll shoot him on the spot." No sooner said than done, for one of the raiders stepped up and commenced taking it down, when Mr. Day fired and wounded him severely, and he was afterward reported dead. You will be glad to know that the gallant old hero escaped from the incensed guerrillas, and is now in safety. His barn and all its contents were burnt, however.

These buildings, so wantonly, yet so boldly fired, are considered among the first of the many handsome residences in the suburbs of the city. They are situated about four miles from the city limits, on the Charles-street road. It appears that they were very courteous to Gov. Bradford's family, lamenting the necessity, yet pleading the exigencies of war in extenuation of the act. They would not allow Mrs. Bradford to secure any of her husband's private papers or valuables, and at last drove the entire family out, and burnt the dwelling. The Governor himself was in the city, having come in last night, as he feared they would make for his mansion. When he learned that the dwelling had been burned, he sent out his carriage for his wife and children, who all arrived in the city this afternoon, quite safe, though greatly flurried at the events of the day.

The people of Baltimore are much incensed at the outrage committed by Harry Gilmore's band, in destroying Gov. Bradford's residence. It seems to rankle in their hearts that Gilmore is a Baltimorean, renegade though he be, and many of his former friends are now his bitterest foes. Gen. Wallace said, in reply to a question, that he was determined that all losses sustained by loyal citizens in his department, during this raid, shall be made good by levys and assessments on property of rebel sympathizers in their immediate vicinity. That is as it should be.

This forenoon the army under Gen. Wallace began entering the city; leaving a sufficient force at Ellicott's Mills to repel all attacks upon that place. I went up to the Camden-street depot and conversed with some of the officers of the Potomac Home Brigade. They seemed tired and worn, but satisfied as regarded the results of Saturday's fight. They informed me that at first our forces seemed to have the best of the fight. But the enemy's superior numbers compelled Gen. Wallace to fall back. It was at this time that our men destroyed the Monocacy Bridge, on the Georgetown Turnpike, and it was done to prevent our left from being cut off. Here it was that Gen. Tyler got separated from his command, and, as it was supposed, taken prisoner.

I learnt from one of Gen. Wallace's staff that the enemy's force were generally supposed to be about 20,000 strong; 6,000 of whom were cavalry, and that their artillery consisted of some sixteen pieces. From the same authority I was led to believe that Gen. Wallace had only 6,500 men when he fought Early on the Monocacy. Alexander's Battery, of Baltimore, is reported to have behaved itself very creditably, considering that this was the first time it was under fire. At first their practice was not very good, but soon improved. I was much amused at an officer going into ecstacies over the way the rebels came out of the woods, and formed line of battle. "It was beautiful," said he.

All day to-day officers going about the city wore their side-arms and swords, and it almost seemed as though the city was under martial law; and, from the large number of mounted orderlies flying about the streets, one was reminded of the fact that military law was paramount at present.

At noon to-day the police closed all drinking saloons and bars, and shortly after the long-feared and dreaded news arrived that Gunpowder Bridge, on the Philadelphia Railroad, was on fire. Two trains had gone on to Philadelphia, and the utmost concern was expressed regarding the probable fate of the passengers. About 2 o'clock the "line man," employed by the American Telegraph Company to look after that portion of their line between Baltimore and Gunpowder River, arrived on a hand-car, and gave us the description of the scene. He said that while he was engaged in inspecting his wires he noticed the mail train pass, and soon after the through express train for New-York went over the bridge. At this time he had not the slightest idea of guerrillas being about, but when, a few minutes after, he saw the express train become enveloped in flames, he suddenly had his eyes opened. Jumping on his hand-car, he made all speed for Baltimore, not waiting to see if the bridge took fire or not. Things were now at a pretty pass, for the last remaining link of telegraphic communication was cut off, and people looked at one another wondering what next would happen.

Telegraphing having stopped, reporters were at a stand-still, and we were about to throw down our pencils in despair, when Mr. Fulton, the Baltimore Agent for the Associated Press, received a dispatch from Washington stating that a fight was in progress six miles from the city, near the Hon. Frank P. Blair's residence, between a large force of rebel cavalry and ours. This dispatch Mr. Fulton showed Gen. Wallace, and suggested that a tug would be able to reach Havre-de-Grace in five hours, and that it would be a good plan to reëstablish telegraph communication in that way.

No sooner said than done, and the General ordered out a tug to carry dispatches, and sent Maj. Wm. M. Estes, of his personal staff, as bearer of dispatches. Mr. Fulton, of course, was to accompany the Major, and by Mr. F.'s thoughtfulness I was included in the party, and off we started post haste in the little tug *Ella*, where this letter is closed.

A Trip to Philadelphia—Running Aground—Capture of the Trains—Gen. Franklin—A Prisoner.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, July 12, 1864.

After a quick run of some five hours, we arrived at the mouth of the Susquehanna, in sight of our destination, where, as ill-luck would have it, our little craft drew two feet more water than it pleased the Great Architect to bestow upon this particularly shoally spot.

Here we had any quantity of news, and, for all we knew, everybody up North crazy to hear the truth—it was too bad. We had expected that we would have been enabled to reach Philadelphia by 10 P. M., and that there we could have telegraphed the very full and accurate dispatches of Mr. Fulton. But we were disappointed, and there is an end of the matter. The best of schemes will fail sometimes. As for the Major, he, poor soul, was too exhausted by long continued duty and office labor to care much, and I followed his example and laid down on a coil of ropes and fell asleep, leaving poor Mr. Fulton standing there on the bow, with his portfolio under his arm, gazing on the lights ashore, as one would imagine *Faust* standing enthralled before the vision of *Marguerette*.

But perseverance, as it generally does, gained the day, (or night it was this time,) and at midnight I was awakened by the Major, and found that we had arrived at last; by what means or stratagem I never stopped to inquire.

We found a train ready to start for Philadelphia, having on board the captured and fire wrecked passengers belonging to the ill-fated trains of the day.

Seizing the bundle of dispatches for the Associated Press, I just had time to get on the cars as the train moved off, and we did not arrive at this city until nearly 5 A. M., owing to the great length of the train and other causes not known to your correspondent, they being secrets of the engineer and conductor.

I inquired among the passengers regarding the conduct of Gilmore's gang, and was informed that they acted very promptly, but considerately. They ordered the passengers to get out and no harm nor violence would be committed. The order being obeyed, they commenced with all possible dispatch to tear open the baggage, destroying the mail and then set fire to the whole train. I was also informed that Gilmore would not allow the station to be destroyed—his reason was not known.

The second train was captured in like manner, and it was run back upon the Gunpowder Bridge, as described before. The ladies were naturally enough considerably frightened, but soon recovered their coolness when they found that no danger need be feared.

Many of the gentlemen concealed their valuables and money in their boots, thinking that, of course, all hands would be plundered. But, strange to say, it was the universal testimony that very few robberies were committed, and these were upon those who strayed off to one side, and thus gave an opportunity to the stragglers of Gilmore's gang. A sailor told me that he lost $240—all he had about him—and that on complaining to Gilmore the latter offered to compel the thief to refund the money, could he point out the offender. This poor Jack could not do, as he confessed he was too excited to recognize any one.

One gentleman informed me that Gilmore saved one of the locomotives and a car, for the use of the ladies. No doubt the gang did all the plundering they could, but I believe it was not as much as would be naturally expected. The destruction of the bridge seems to have been the paramount object of Gilmore.

One incident was very humiliating. Maj.-Gen. Franklin was on board, with several members of his staff, and as he was in citizen's dress it would have been difficult for the guerrillas to recognize him. But treason was on board the train, and the General was pointed out and taken prisoner, together with several other officers. The General was greatly excited

Continued on Eighth P

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ONE DAY LATER BY THE ETNA.

The Movement Against the Ministry.

THE DANO-GERMAN WAR.

Additional Particulars of the Capture of the Island of Alsen.

THE PRUSSIAN LOSS SLIGHT.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Inman steamer *Etna*, Capt. McGuigan, which left Liverpool at 3 P. M. on the 29th, and Queenstown on the 30th of June, arrived here yesterday. Her news is one day later than that brought by the *Germania*.

The *Edinburgh*, from New-York, passed Cape Clear at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 29th ultimo.

ENGLAND.

THE MOVEMENT AGAINST THE MINISTRY.

The meeting of the conservative members of Parliament at the residence of the Marquis of Salisbury, for the purpose of devising a plan of proceeding against the Government, was held on the 29th June. It was attended by 231 members of the House of Commons—the only member of the House of Lords present being the Earl of Derby. The following resolution, to be laid before the House of Commons, was submitted to the meeting by Lord Derby. It is in the form of an address to the Crown, and proposes:

"To thank her Majesty for having directed the correspondence on Denmark and Germany and the protocol of the conference recently held in London to be laid before Parliament; to assure her Majesty that the House has heard with great concern that the sittings of the conference have been brought to a close without accomplishing the important purposes for which it was convened; and to express to Her Majesty the great regret of the House that while the course pursued by Her Majesty's Government has failed to maintain their avowed policy of upholding the integrity and independence of Denmark, it has lowered the just influence of this country in the councils of Europe, and thereby diminished the securities of peace."

Lord Derby said that Government had appeared desirous to leave it to the House of Commons to express an opinion, and they had endeavored to impose the duty of eliciting that opinion upon the opposition; but he was happy to say that his right honorable friend Mr. Disraeli had not fallen into that trap.

Mr. Kerr addressed the meeting in favor of armed intervention in behalf of Denmark, but this was received with marks of disapprobation.

Lord Derby said he must differ from Mr. Kerr, because if such an expression as he had advocated were embodied in the resolution, the Opposition, in the event of their coming into power, would be bound to carry on warlike operations in favor of Denmark, and to this they were not prepared to bind themselves. He did not mean it to be understood, nor did he wish to convey that his view was that England ought to interfere by force of arms. This statement was received with expressions of approbation, and appeared to be acquiesced in by the meeting generally.

In the House of Commons the same evening, Mr. Disraeli formally gave notice that he intended to move the resolution (as above) on Monday, the 4th of July. Mr. Kinglake gave notice of an amendment, but without stating what that amendment would be.

The *Morning Herald* says the resolution is practically a vote of censure, and if carried would have the effect of expelling Ministers from office.

The *Morning Post*, which is becoming Anti-Ministerial, says the resolutions are to the point. The charge brought against Ministers will be, not that they decline now to take up arms in vindication of the rights of Denmark, but that they have contributed to create a state of things which will sooner or later force England into war.

The *Daily News* dismisses as an outworn bugbear the assumption that Tory Ministers or members are always hankering after war—on both sides of the House the majority are in favor of peace. Ministers may urge, "We have kept the peace"—but Lord Derby made a sound distinction in the House of Lords between immediate and ultimate peace. The *Daily News* hints that Ministers can possibly plead difficulties both delicate and embarrassing which they are not at liberty to disclose.

The London *Times* says that England has failed—but the other neutral Powers have failed with her; and it again laments the backwardness of these Powers. It claims that it is not England that preaches a toleration of crime. She has lifted up her voice against it, and it is for this she has provoked the censure which some of her own sons propose to brand on her brow.

The *Daily Advertiser* has become Anti-Ministerial, and denounces the pusillanimous course of the Cabinet.

In the House of Lords, on the 28th, Lord Brougham at some length, called attention to the state of the Slave-trade with reference to Brazil, and congratulated the House that this abominable traffic had entirely ceased, as far as that country was concerned. As an acknowledgment of the conduct of the Government and people of the Brazils, he urged that Lord Aberdeen's pledge that the "Aberdeen Act" should be repealed as soon as the Brazilian Slave-trade had ceased, should be redeemed and, he hoped that the Government would not lose the opportunity thus offered of restoring friendly intercourse with the Brazils.

Earl Russell admitted that the "Aberdeen Act" was a severe measure, but as long as there was no Slave-trade it was inoperative, but a party might come into power in Brazil anxious to restore it. He could not see that the time was a favorable one to take the course advocated by the noble Lord, inasmuch as the Brazils had thought fit to suspend diplomatic relations with England.

THE KEARSARGE AND ALABAMA.

THE PRISONERS TAKEN ON BOARD THE DEERHOUND.

From the London Morning Post.

Some very curious questions under the laws of war appear likely to arise out of the action between the *Alabama* and the *Kearsarge*. After the *Alabama* had hauled down her colors and surrendered, a number of her crew were picked up by French and English vessels which happened to be on the spot. Mr. Lancaster's yacht, the *Deerhound*, was one of these vessels; the other, or others, for there is some doubt about the number, would seem to be French. It is stated that the Captain of the *Kearsarge* gave either a positive or a negative authorization to do this; he either told the vessels on the spot to save the drowning crew of the *Alabama*, or he offered no opposition to their doing so. He took no steps to stop the vessels in question when they sailed off with the Confederates whom they had saved. He did not attempt to take the men out of these vessels. One of the officers of the *Kearsarge* is understood to have stated in the newspapers that, so far as the *Deerhound* is concerned, the reason why she was not stopped was that the Captain of the Federal ship was under the singular impression that the *Deerhound* would bring the men she had saved and deliver them up of her own accord. At all events, he made no effort to stop either of the vessels which saved part of the Confederate crew. Upon this state of facts it now appears that Capt. Winslow, of the *Kearsarge*, claims as his prisoners of war all the *Alabama's* crew who escaped to England and France on board of English and French vessels, and expects them to deliver themselves up, upon pain of forfeiting all right to clemency for the future. The precise meaning of this vague threat we do not pretend to understand. It may mean that if the Captain of the *Kearsarge*, or any other Federal man-of-war, should ever have them again in the position they were in when swimming for their lives off Cherbourg, he will let nobody pick them up but himself; or it may mean that if he catches them in the same plight again, he will fire upon them as they float; or it may mean that he will hang Capt. Semmes and all his crew who have escaped, should they ever fall into his hands; or it may only mean that they will not be allowed the privileges of parol.

We now pass to the questions raised by these facts. If Capt. Semmes and his crew had been put on board the *Kearsarge* by the French and English vessels which picked them up; or if they had got into Capt. Winslow's possession in any other way, as if his own boats had picked them up, and then, after having been in actual custody, had contrived to escape from such custody to England or France, without having been paroled, it would have been a perfectly fair escape. A prisoner of war who is not on his parol, and who escapes, is not bound to deliver himself up again upon demand; nor is anybody else who may happen to have power over him liable to be called upon to deliver him up. The obvious reason is, that there is nothing illegal or wrong in so escaping. If a prisoner of war is at large on parol, he has then no right to escape; and, if he does escape, he may lay his account to forfeit all clemency for the future—in the sense, at least, of not being let out upon parol if he should be taken prisoner a second time. But even in this case it does not appear that the officer from whose custody he escaped has a right to demand his extradition from the authorities of the Government to which he belongs, or from the authorities of a neutral Power. But there is this peculiarity in the case before us. Capt. Semmes and his men who escaped on board the English and French vessels were never in the actual bodily custody of Capt. Winslow at all. The hauling down of the *Alabama's* flag was the virtual and legal surrender of the ship and of her Captain and crew as prisoners of war. But those who escaped direct from the wreck to England and France were never bodily in the possession of the Federals. The contention on the part of the United States authorities must be based upon this fact. They may contend that Capt. Semmes and his crew had no right to escape after legally surrendering themselves by lowering their flag, and before actually being placed in the hands of the Federals; that they had no business to escape surreptitiously on board of vessels permitted, from considerations of humanity, as it is alleged, to rescue them from drowning. That is the point, and it is very close sailing undoubtedly.

But then comes in another element of complication. A foreign ship, like the *Kearsarge*, cannot, it appears keep prisoners of war on board in a French port. Suppose, then, the *Kearsarge* had had a number of prisoners of war in her custody, that Capt. Winslow had taken the precaution to parole them, and that, seeking the hospitality of a French port, he had been compelled to set them on shore. Of course he could not have called upon the French authorities for the extradition of those prisoners, who had been liberated under the provisions of French law. But still he might have a claim upon them, and upon their own Government for their delivery up to him. The obligation of their parole would not be released by the local operation of the laws of France. But the escaped men, in the *Alabama's* case, were under no parole when they escaped; for the simple reason that, never having been in the actual custody of the Federal Captain, he had no means of imposing this obligation upon them. If after surrender, by hauling down the *Alabama's* flag, Capt. Semmes and his crew had come bodily into the possession of the *Kearsarge*, Capt. Winslow would have had an opportunity of imposing upon them the obligations of parole. But, though they had legally surrendered, they did not deliver up corporeal possession of themselves, so that in escaping they placed their virtual captor at a disadvantage. The question is, have they a legal right to avail themselves of this, or will they, by so doing, render themselves liable to the penalties of broken parole? The British authorities, any more than the French, cannot, of course, be called upon for their extradition. But are Capt. Semmes and his men bound in law to deliver themselves up under the penalties of a broken parole? In a word, is the fact of escaping after surrender by hauling down the colors, and before actual possession by the captor, equivalent to a breach of parole, so as to exclude all clemency for the future; and in what sense is this exclusion of clemency to be understood?—to what extent is it to go? And is not Capt. Winslow stopped from demanding that the men saved in the boats be delivered up to him, through his own laches and negligence in not pursuing and taking them? At all events he might, one would suppose, have fired a shot across their bows, and signaled them to stop until his boats arrived to take the prisoners. These are the questions raised in the *Alabama's* case, and we have treated them as generally as possible, so as to disencumber them from all extraneous matter. Capt. Winslow has made a communication to Mr. Bonfils, (who appears to represent the Southern Confederacy at Cherbourg,) in which he says that the *Alabama's* men who escaped in the French boats, which he allowed to rescue the drowning out of humanity, are "subject to the obligation imposed by the laws of war; they are my prisoners, and I demand they surrender on board the *Kearsarge*. In the event of their attempting to release themselves from this obligation through the means which have been employed, should a similar case arise, they have no mercy to expect." Mr. Bonfils replies that "the demand should have been addressed to the French Government," (which, as we have seen, and he seems aware, from another passage in his letter, cannot be called upon for their extradition,) and adds, "I am not aware of any law of war which prohibits a soldier making his escape from the field of battle, even after he has been captured, and I cannot see why a sailor should be debarred from swimming away from his enemy." The real point, it will be seen, is here entirely lost sight of. The escaped men were not actually captured, though they had legally surrendered, their lives being spared in consequence of such surrender, and they then escaped without giving the conqueror an opportunity of paroling them. This is the chief point, and it is a very curious and important one. It ought to be settled on the side of humanity in the interest of all civilized nations.

THE DANO-GERMAN WAR.

An official Prussian telegram from Sonderbourg dated June 29, says: "The Prussian troops captured the Island of Alsen this morning, after some fighting. The Danes lost several guns, and embarked in haste."

The Prussian losses in all the operations against Alsen are stated to have been moderate. The attack of the Danish iron-clad *Rolph Krake* was repulsed by the Prussian batteries.

A naval engagement off Heligoland was expected within a few days.

A Vienna telegram says: "The allied Powers have dispatched a circular note to their respective representatives abroad, declaring that they no longer consider themselves bound by the concessions made by them at the Conference, since peace has not been established.

Austria declares moreover that she will henceforth fulfil her duty as a German Power without regard to her own special interest.

A semi-official statement published to-day declares the assertion of Earl Russell, that Austria will confine herself to the occupation of Schleswig and Holstein, to be erroneous.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The mails from the Cape of Good Hope to May 22 are received. The news is unimportant. The United States steamer *Sacramento* visited Table Bay on the 5th, and the *Wyoming* on the 17th of May.

TREATY BETWEEN JAPAN AND FRANCE.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

Paris, Monday, June 27, 1864.

The following is the official text of the new treaty concluded between the French Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Japanese Ambassadors:

The preamble states that His Majesty the Emperor of the French and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, desiring to consolidate by proofs of mutual confidence the relations of friendship and commerce existing between the two countries, have resolved to regulate, by common agreement and special arrangement, the differences which have arisen between their Governments since 1862.

The articles of the treaty follow:

1. In compensation for the hostile act committed in July, 1863, against the ship *Kien-Cheng*, of the Imperial navy, which was fired upon in the Province of Nagato, the Japanese Government engages to pay into the hands of the French Minister at Yeddo, three months after the return of their Excellencies the Ambassadors of the Tycoon to Japan, an indemnity of 140,000 Mexican piastres, 100,000 of which are to be paid by the Government, and 40,000 by the authorities of the Province of Nagato.

2. The Japanese Government further engages, within three months following the return of their Excellencies the Ambassadors of the Tycoon to Japan, to raise the impediments now encountered by French ships desirous of passing the Straits of Simonosaki, and to keep the passage free for ever; having recourse, if necessary, to the employment of force, and if requisite, acting in concert with the commander of the French naval force.

3. It is agreed between the two Governments that, in order to facilitate the regular development of commercial exchange between France and Japan, the reductions of the tariff granted in the last mentioned empire by the Government of His Majesty the Tycoon to foreign trade shall be maintained in favor of articles imported by French traders, or under the French flag, pending the entire duration of the treaty concluded at Yeddo between the two countries on the 9th October, 1858.

So long, therefore, as the treaty remains in force, the Japanese Custom-house will admit free the following articles used for the preparation and package of tea: Leaf lead, lead solder, rush or straw matting, rattans, oils for painting, indigo, gypsum, pans and baskets. An ad valorem duty of only 5 per cent. will be levied upon the import of wines and spirits, white sugar, iron and tin plates, machines and detached pieces of machines, linens, clocks, watches and watch chains, glass and medicines; and a duty of 6 per cent. upon looking-glasses and mirrors, porcelains, jewelry, perfumery, soaps, arms, cutlery, books, papers, engravings and drawings.

4. This arrangement is to be considered as forming an integral part of the treaty of the 9th October, 1858, between France and Japan, and is immediately to become valid without the necessity of its being submitted to the ratification of the respective sovereigns.

The signatures follow.

In addition to the above arrangement, the Japanese Ambassadors, charged by the Tycoon to offer to the Emperor's Government compensation for the attack of which a French officer, Lieut. Camus, was the victim, have engaged to pay an indemnity of $35,000 (192,500f.) for the benefit of that officer's family. This payment has already been made. The Ambassadors further stated that their Government would take all necessary steps to discover and punish the murderers.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Funds were without fluctuation. Consols, on the 29th, were quoted at 90¼@90⅜.

The discount market was without pressure, and rates were unchanged.

Messrs. John Place & Son, cotton manufacturers of Darwen, Lancashire, had suspended payment. Liabilities about £80,000 sterling.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Wednesday, June 29.

Cotton—The sales of Cotton during the past three days, including to-day, (Wednesday,) add up 30,000 bales, including 10,000 for export and speculation. The market has been firmer, and American has sold at ⅛d.@¼d. advance. Other sorts are only dearer in exceptional cases.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

More confidence was evinced yesterday, and prices were rather higher. Business showed some improvement, but was still limited.

Breadstuffs.—The pacific announcement of the British Ministry unsettled the Corn Market and depressed prices. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., and Wakefield, Nash & Co. report. Flour dull and tending downward. Wheat quiet at a decline of 1d.@2d. ℔ cental. Good Red Winter 8s. 6d.@8s. 7d. Corn easier; Mixed offered at 29s. ℔ 480 ℔s.

Provisions—Messrs. Bigland, Athya & Co., Gordon, Bruce & Co. report. Beef firm but inactive. Pork also firm. Bacon in fair demand at full prices. Butter dull. Lard quiet but firm. Tallow unchanged.

Produce—Sugars quiet. Coffee steady. Rice inactive on the spot—but in good demand "to arrive." Ashes steady; Pots. 31s. 6d. Linseed Oil unaltered. Resin very quiet. Spirits of Turpentine steady at 70s. for French. Petroleum quiet. Buyers of refined at 2s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs firmer under the recommencement of the Danish war. Sugar quiet but steady. Coffee unchanged. Rice quiet but firm. Tallow a shade easier; Y. C. 41s. Linseed Oil 3s8.

LATEST BY THE ETNA.

[*By Magnetic Telegraph via Queenstown.*]

London, Thursday Morning, June 30.

The *Times'* City article says the Discount market remains without any symptoms of pressure. The English funds are stagnant, and seem likely to be free from material fluctuation for some time—little anxiety being now felt with regard to politics. The general feeling of the country has confirmed the course marked out by the Government on Monday night.

The forthcoming debate on the Danish question is discussed in all the papers. The *Times* approves of Mr. Kinglake's amendment. The question he put to the House, is Government right in deciding against war?—answer yes or no. The Opposition are bound to answer this question, because they must not be allowed credit for defending the honor of the country without taking any actual responsibility on themselves.

The *Times* regards Grant's last movement as a practical admission of failure, and submits various considerations to show that his task is as difficult as ever.

Earl Russell went to Windsor yesterday, and had an audience of the Queen.

London, Thursday, June 30.

Stock Exchange.—Opening prices—Consols, for money, 90⅛, Consols, on account, 90⅜@90¼; new Threes, 89½.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Sales 10,000 or much more. Great demand for American to ship to America, at advancing prices. Imports, 5,844 bales; previously, 47,457 bales.

NOON PRICES.

Shares opened very steady, but have all gone very good. Foreign markets opened steady. They are now weak. Consols, 90⅛@¼; Confederates, 61½@62; Consolidates, 48@48¼.

THE PIRATE FLORIDA.

Capture of Six Vessels Below Cape May—The Whaler Golconda, Barks Greenland, Gen. Berry, Zelinda, and Schooner Margaret Y. Davis, Captured and Destroyed—Schooner Howard Bonded—Arrival of the Crews in Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Press, July 12.

The pirate *Florida*, which has been committing the depredations on our coast, below Cape May, is well known to most of the reading public. For the benefit of any who have not seen the description of this vessel, we will state that she is a bark-rigged, screw propeller, is painted black, and sits quite low in the water. Her crew, all told, consists of 155 men; they are of all nations, and all languages are spoken aboard this craft. Capt. Morris is in charge, and is but 30 years of age, and all her officers are young. Her First Lieutenant was formerly in the United States service, under Commodore Porter. She carries the United States, rebel and English flags. She has eight guns, two of which are 11-inch rifled swivel guns, mounted amidships. Two guns are 7-inch bore, and the balance are of smaller-calibre. The crew are armed with revolvers and cutlasses. But little order is maintained among the crew. Whisky is served regularly three times a day, and provisions of the best kind, and in large quantities, are dealt out to the men. Great affection for their Captain is exhibited by all of the crew.

CAPTURE OF THE WHALER GOLCONDA.

The whaler *Golconda*, on its return from a five years' whaling cruise, started from Talcahuana, Chili, on the morning of April 14, bound to New-Bedford, Mass. On Friday morning last, while in latitude 37° 30', longitude 72° 15', the *Golconda* perceived a vessel sailing under the United States flag toward her. The *Golconda* put up the American colors. As soon as she had done so the pirate craft ran down the American flag and displayed the rebel colors.

The craft, which then proved to be the *Florida*, fired a signal gun and commanded the *Golconda* to heave to. The *Florida* then came alongside the *Golconda* and demanded where she was from and where bound. The officer in command of the *Florida* then informed the *Golconda* that they would board her. A Lieutenant from the *Florida* then came on board and demanded inspection of the papers. The register, &c., were shown to him, and he then informed Capt. Winslow, of the *Golconda*, that his vessel was the prize of the Confederate steamer *Florida*. The officers and crew were then taken aboard the *Florida*, and the *Golconda* was fired. She had aboard 1,800 barrels of oil, which were entirely destroyed; 1,050 barrels were on freight, and 750 barrels belonged to the crew. The oil which had been obtained on the cruise, with the exception of the 750 barrels, had been disposed of at Talcuahana.

The vessel belongs to one Howland, of New-Brunswick, Maine; is five years old, and three hundred tons burden. She is valued at $97,000, not a dollar of which, we are informed, is insured against war risk. The officers and crew were kept aboard the *Florida* till Sunday, when the officers, together with the Captain of the *Margaret Y. Davis*, were put aboard an English schooner, which was hailed by the *Florida*, and was bound for Nassau.

THE CAPTURE OF THE MARGARET Y. DAVIS.

One of the crew of the schooner *Margaret Y. Davis* informs us that they had been to Port Royal with a cargo of gunpowder, and were returning to New-York in ballast. They were in latitude 37°, longitude 74°, on Saturday, early in the morning, when they were hailed by what afterwards proved to be the *Florida*. An officer from that vessel boarded her and informed them, after demanding and inspecting their papers, that they were the prize of the Confederate steamer *Florida*. The officers and crew were then put aboard the *Florida* and the schooner set fire to and destroyed. She was valued at $30,000, and was insured with war risk.

THE CAPTURE OF THE GREENLAND.

Capt. Verdin, of the steam-tug *America*, has informed us that he had in tow the bark *Greenland*, bound from this port to Pensacola, laden with coal. On Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, while off Cape Henry, E. by S., 60 miles, he spied a suspicious-looking steamer making toward them. When three miles distant he thought it would not be safe to allow his vessel to go any nearer to the suspicious craft. He let go the hawser and steamed away. The craft, which they soon found to be the *Florida*, put on all steam and sail, and made after them. The *Florida* chased the *America* for about an hour, and then gave up the chase. The *America* then put into Hampton Roads, and towed out the *Ino*, which was sent to cruise for the *Florida*. The *Florida* had in the meantime captured the *Greenland*.

This vessel was in command of Capt. Everett. Her officers and crew were taken on board the *Florida*. The vessel and cargo were valued at about $30,000, and, we are informed, are fully insured.

THE CAPTURE OF THE GENERAL BERRY.

The bark *Gen. Berry*, under command of Capt. Hooper, who has given us the information, was bound for Fortress Monroe, from New-York, laden with hay for the Government. When off Chincoteague, W. N. W., twenty miles, at 2¾ o'clock on Sunday morning, was hailed by the *Florida*. The *Berry* carried lights, or the Captain believes they would not have been discovered. The Captain was in bed at the time of being hailed by the *Florida*. On being awakened, he was boarded by an officer from the *Florida*, who said: "Captain, allow me to inform you that you are a prize to the Confederate steamer *Florida*." Officers and crew were then invited aboard the *Florida*, and the *Berry* was set fire to and destroyed. She was, with her cargo, valued at $36,000.

THE CAPTURE OF THE BARK ZELINDA.

The bark *Zelinda*, of Eastport, Maine, in command of Capt. Shackford, was the next prize of the *Florida*. She was in lat. 37° 50', long. 74° 50', about 5 o'clock on Sunday morning, when she was overtaken and boarded by the *Florida*. It was the second trip the *Zelinda* had made. She was from New-Orleans, bound for Eastport, Maine, in ballast. It was intended by the Captain of the *Florida* to send all the crews ashore on the *Zelinda*, but the schooner *Howard* coming in sight this idea was given up. A crew was put in the *Zelinda* and sent in chase of the *Howard*, which it soon captured.

THE CAPTURE OF THE SCHOONER HOWARD.

As above stated, the schooner *Howard* was captured shortly after five o'clock, on Sunday morning. She was laden with pineapples, from Nassau, bound to New-York. A great part of her cargo was taken by the *Florida*. The Captain was then required to enter bonds with the Captain of the *Florida*, conditioned to pay $6,000 to the Confederate States, six months after the declaration of peace between the Confederate States and the United States; and also conditioned that the *Howard* should land the officers and crews, numbering sixty-three in all, of the other vessels at the nearest point of land. The bond was entered into and duly signed.

TREATMENT OF OFFICERS AND CREWS ON BOARD THE FLORIDA.

Every one of the captured officers and crew speak in the highest terms of the treatment they received during their stay on board the *Florida*. All were allowed the liberty of the boat from sunrise to sunset. The crew were put under guard after sunset. The officers were furnished with state rooms, and wines, brandies, cigars, &c., all of the best brands, were freely distributed amongst them.

LEAVE-TAKING.

Upon taking leave of the officers and crews the Captain of the *Florida* treated all with apparently the heartiest cordiality, and requested the Captain of the *Berry* to remember him kindly to Abe Lincoln, and inform him that the *Florida* was still afloat.

ARRIVAL AT CAPE MAY.

The schooner *Howard* took officers and crew, numbering sixty-three, to the Breakwater, where the pilot boat *Gilde*, Capt. Schellinger, took them aboard and landed them at Cape May, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Neither the guests nor inhabitants at the Cape knew anything of the occurrence, and as the train for Philadelphia started at 12 o'clock, they all went to the depot and got aboard the cars, there being no time to lose at the island. Probably the first intelligence of the occurrence that will reach most of the inhabitants of Cape May will be when they receive the papers this morning.

There were, we are informed, 1,149 bales of hay on board the *Gen. Berry*.

The *Zelinda* was 500 tons burden.

The loss in the capture of these six vessels will be over $250,000.

THE LAST SEEN OF THE FLORIDA.

When the *Florida* was last seen she was steering south. The Government has sent two gunboats from Hampton Roads in search of her. News was received of the capture of the *Greenland* by the arrival of the *America*, about two hours after the capture.

In addition to the flags already mentioned, the *Florida* carries a white flag, with upper corner of red, with cross of white and blue stars. She had these colors up when she captured the *Gen. Berry*. She was sailing under American colors when last seen.

THE CREWS AT THE REFRESHMENT SALOON.

The crews of the captured vessels are now quartered at the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, and will remain there some time. They received their supper there last evening.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

The *Florida*, they learned, is commanded by Capt. Morris, of South Carolina. He is described as very communicative, and is said to have treated the crews of the captured ships very well. He desired some of the officers among the prisoners to inform the Secretary of the Navy that while the naval officers of the United States were drinking their champagne near shore, he was burning their ships on the ocean.

Two letters were written by him to be handed to one of the prisoners, intended for President Lincoln and Commodore Farragut. Their contents are not known. He expressed a desire to meet one of our gunboats and said he would wait some time off the coast in expectation of encountering one.

The *Florida* is described as being in a dirty condition, and her crew, consisting of 150 men, is comprised mainly of Italians and Spaniards, very few of whom can speak the English language. They are generally poor sailors, and Capt. Morris offered strong inducements to the crews of the captured vessels to join him, but he could not get a man.

The armament of the *Florida* consists of two 120-pounder rifled guns, two 12-pounder howitzers, and a battery of six guns, 36 and 64-pounders. It is the opinion of those who were the longest on the *Florida*, that she would make but a poor fight with well-trained American sailors, and that her guns could not be successfully worked. So far as the prisoners could see, the guns had not been used for a long time.

All of the crew of the *Florida* were armed with pistols and cutlasses, and they are represented as having a thorough piratical appearance. One of the officers on the *Florida* was pointed out by Capt. Morris as having been engaged in taking the revenue cutter out of Portland, some months ago, and who was captured, sent to Fort Lafayette, and afterwards made his escape. The news of the sinking of the *Alabama* had been heard on the *Florida*, from the Captains of some of the vessels previously captured and burned. Several of our naval vessels are in pursuit of the *Florida*, and as Capt. Morris expressed a desire to encounter one or more of them, there is a hope that he may be gratified. The United States steamer *Portia* sailed from our navy-yard for Washington, on Sunday, and may have met the *Florida*.

GEN. HUNTER'S RAID.

An Interesting Private Letter.

The New-Haven *Journal & Courier* publishes an interesting private letter, dated Charleston, West Virginia, July 2, which gives the following particulars of Gen. Hunter's raid:

"Three days after I wrote at Staunton, we moved, the cavalry crossing the mountain on the left of the valley, and the infantry keeping the valley. (I forgot to mention that we had been joined at Staunton by Gens. Crook and Averill.) We joined the infantry again at Lexington, by crossing the same mountain, and the whole force then moved down the valley to Buchanan, where we again crossed the mountain to Liberty, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, which was thoroughly destroyed for about ten miles, in the direction of Lynchburgh.

On the afternoon of the 18th of June, when about 5 miles from Lynchburgh, we met the enemy, and after a two hours' fight, drove them into their breastworks, which were about two miles from Lynchburgh, but darkness delayed our attack until morning. At night all hands were jubilant with the expectation of entering the town, where we expected to make a haul of a large supply of subsistence, which had gradually diminished along the road from the time we left the valley, but we were doomed to disappointment. There was one heavy fight during the day of the 19th, when the enemy attempted to turn our right flank. With that exception, there was nothing but heavy skirmishing during the day. At night, the wagon train and led-horses commenced moving to the rear, which surprised us all, as we had not been whipped that day; and still later, the whole force moved to the rear, and kept continually moving until we reached Salem, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, at the foot of the mountains, which we then commenced to cross, and which we have been crossing ever since, and still are not out of them, although since we left Gauley Bridge the country has been continually improving.

At Salem, when we were crossing the mountain, the rebels made a dash on our artillery, which was in the middle of the wagon train, and captured thirteen pieces, and before our forces could reach them, they had destroyed eight, so that it was not worth while to bring them along. With that exception, our expedition was a complete success, having destroyed a very large amount of property and captured many prisoners and arms.

It can be said that Gen. Hunter is the only successful General who has operated in the Valley, although his men got nearly starved. Before we left Staunton the wagon train was empty of rations, and the army of 20,000 men had to subsist on the country, which supplied them until we entered the mountains, when our sufferings commenced. There were but very few, and those poor people, who lived in the country where we traveled, and they were completely stripped of everything they had to eat before a regiment of cavalry would pass, so that the poor infantry had no show at all. Some of our regiment say they actually saw them cutting meat out of dead horses.

Before we started on the raid, Gen. Hunter said, in an order, that we might have to eat horse and mule meat before we got back to our base, but none of us ever believed it would come to pass until we entered the mountains, when the thought struck us that we might have to do it; but I got along by eating burnt wheat and going hungry. I can say I never knew what hunger was until the day before we got rations; and after I eat some, it so surprised my stomach that I threw it all up.

The horses fared very hard, as some days they would get grass and some days nothing. This you understand was after we entered the mountains, for before that, men and horses had plenty, that is if the men would take the trouble to forage for their horses. I did so, and my horse brought me through with what walking I did to rest him. The road from Salem to Gauley Bridge is literally covered with dead horses. Those that gave out before they died, were shot. I would not be surprised if a plague arose in the country through which we passed. You can tell our route by looking at the map. We passed through New-Castle and Lewisburgh. Our boys are surprised at my horse having gone as far as he did, (as he is only three years old,) although now he is very tired; but we are to stop here two days, which will give him time to rest, and then we march to Parkersburgh, where we take the cars for Martinsburgh.

Inclosed I send you a $5 Confederate bond, thinking it might be a curiosity. I gave one dollar for it.

From the day we left Staunton, there was not a day that we were not moving. Our wagon train is not near as large now as it was when we started, for a large number were burned on the mountains, on account of the horses giving out. Gen. Hunter is a great man for burning property, but everything he destroyed was rebel property, and should have been burned.

The rebel Gen. Jackson was buried at Lexington, and has a black walnut head-board, which was completely cut in splinters by the men, who retained it as a curiosity.

F. E. H.

The Death of Lieut.-Gen. Polk.—The Atlanta *Register* of the 16th ult. gives the particulars of the death of Lieut.-Gen. Leonidas Polk, which do not differ materially from the accounts we have already published. He was in company at the time with Gens. Johnston, Hardee and Jackson, upon Pine Mountain, in the rear of the batteries of the Washington Artillery from New-Orleans. They had all dismounted, and with their respective staffs had walked out to observe the Federal position, which was about 900 yards distant. Some one suggested that they would be apt to attract an unfriendly fire, and a few moments afterward a shell fell a little short of the party. The order was given to disperse, and the party divided and walked off in different directions, Johnston and Polk together; the latter exposed himself by walking somewhat higher upon the brow of the hill, the former being below him. It was in this position that Gen. Polk was struck by the second shell which was fired. It went entirely through his breast, shattering the left arm about the elbow, crushing the breast and spine terribly, and shattering the right arm as it passed out. Col. Yale, his son-in-law and member of his staff, seeing him fall, rushed toward him, but, save a slight quivering of the chin as the Colonel raised his head from the earth, all other signs of life had fled. The *Register* states that after this the firing was continued, but our information leads us to believe that only the two shells were fired, as Gen. Sherman's object was entirely accomplished when he dispersed the group of officers who were making the reconnoissance of his position. Gen. Polk had in his coat pocket when killed his prayer-book and three copies of the Rev. Dr. Quintard's little work, entitled "Balm for the Weary and Wounded," which were intended as presents for Gens. Johnston, Hardee and Hood, as their names were inscribed on the fly-leaves, with "the compliments of Lieut. Gen. Leonidas Polk, June 12, 1865." They were all stained with the blood which flowed from his wound.

FROM NASHVILLE.

The Last Successful Flanking Movement of Sherman—A Battle Expected on the 4th—Intercourse between Union and Rebel Officers.

Correspondence of the Chicago Evening Journal.

Nashville, Wednesday, July 6, 1864.

I am now convinced that I was mistaken in the statement made in my last letter, that there would be no active movements for several days. On the other hand, the movement of Gen. Sherman's forces, noticed in my last, was commenced on the 2d of July, and resulted in the capture of both Marietta and Kenesaw Mountain, almost without a struggle and with little or no loss. The rebels, though able to stand against a direct attack, could not risk a flank movement, and when one was attempted, they fled to the southward, as the only means of saving themselves.

The Union army immediately commenced moving in the direction of the Chattahoochee, our left sweeping along near the railroad, while our right extended to the Nickajack creek.

Both armies are now in a level country, and one in which there are many large plantations, so that ambushes will cease to be found. I will not attempt to speculate upon the situation, as we shall have something definite, perhaps, before night; as I believe a battle took place on the 4th of July. I now know that such was the programme; and if nothing prevented the contemplated assault upon Johnston's column the contest has, ere this, been decided. As soon as information reaches me, I will transmit it.

I was yesterday permitted to copy the following extract from a private letter, received here, from an officer in the army. I learn that it will be published in full to-morrow, and I send you this portion in advance:

I witnessed a strange scene yesterday, in front of Davis' division, during the burial of the dead who were killed in terrific and disastrous charge of the 27th. Grouped together in seemingly fraternal unity were officers and men of both contending armies, who but five minutes before were engaged in the work of slaughter and death! There were Gens. Cleyburne, Cheatham, Hindman and Maney, in busy converse with, as I subsequently learned, the officers of the Fourteenth Michigan Infantry, who, it seemed, were well acquainted with the families of many of the Tennessee officers and soldiers in Cheatham's division. Cheatham looks rugged and healthy, though seemingly sad and despondent. He wore his "fatigue" dress, a blue flannel shirt, black neck-tie, grey homespun pantaloons, and slouch black hat. At first he was not disposed to be either inquisitive or communicative, but after putting himself outside a few heavy jorums of commissary whisky from the bottle of one of our officers, "he was himself again," and made many inquiries about Nashvillians and the Rock City. Gen. Maney was less reserved. He was elegantly dressed, as were also Lieut.-Col. House, Capts. McLean and Atkeison. Capt. Lee, from Columbia, being introduced to Capt. Nixon, of the Fourteenth Michigan, asked:

"Do you belong to Mizner's regiment, for some time stationed at Franklin and Columbia?"

"Yes, Sir; I do."

"Then you are the man who was Provost-Marshal?"

"Yes, sir."

"It is well for you," said the coxcombish Capt. Lee, "that we didn't get possession of that place and you—I would have hung you!"

"No you wouldn't," interposed a red-haired, red-eyed Maj. Hawkins, (formerly deputy sheriff of Nashville,) for the boys say their folks were better treated by these Michigan men than by any troops ever stationed there."

"That's so," said Maj. Vaulse, of Cheatham's Staff; "boys, that's better whisky than we've got," (reaching for the *ardent*.)

Col. House was in charge of the burying party, and was courteous and affable, putting on his most insinuating smiles.

Being reminded of the antagonistic attitude of himself and his brother, (Sam, of Franklin,) who was reported as making "reconstruction speeches," and being a loyal man, he remarked: "Well, Sam was always a conservative man, but *I don't think he is very loyal*." Col. Cook, from Franklin, Tenn., who was wounded a few days since, died yesterday. Col. Clancy, of the Fifty-second Ohio, in talking to Gens. Maney and Hindman, remarked that it was a sad state of affairs to witness human beings of a common origin and nationality dig two hours every day to bury the dead of twenty minutes' fighting. "Yes, yes, indeed," said one; "but if the settlement of this thing were left to our armies, there would be peace and good-fellowship established in two hours." "General," said a Federal officer, addressing long-haired Hindman, "What do you think if the result of this contest were left to your division and ours in a fair field?" "I'd abide the result, and would as soon fight Davis' division as any other," quoth Hindman. "I would want," said Gen. Maney, "that our forces should be equalized—Davis' division may be stronger than ours." "O, it matters little as to superiority of numbers on our side," said the Federal officer; "you can whip us, one rebel to five Yankees." Maney, applying the flask to his mouth, and complimenting our Commissary Department, said: "Bosh! If any of our people ever believed that, I think by this time that idea is damned well played out!" The Tennessee regiments were woefully decimated, suffering heavily in every skirmish and battle. I think we shall certainly have news by to-morrow; perhaps by this evening.

HANDEL.

A Southern View of Cavalry Raids.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 1.

Cavalry raids, destructive as they are, never conquer a country. Rather, indeed, they help to make it unconquerable; and that in several ways. In the first place, they greatly tend to destroy that sneaking "Unionism," not yet quite extinct in some regions of our country, which is willing to take the oath "to save its property." Creatures of this crawling sort meet no favors from the Yankee raider; his business is to rob and devastate, to carry away what is portable and destroy what he cannot carry, in order to starve out the "rebellion;" and he has no notion of being cheated by these "Union" poor devils with their free and easy oaths.

When they protest that they have always been "Union men," that they will take the oath, and all that, raiders reply indignantly (as described by a letter from Roanoke County) that they are "—— liars," and thereupon proceed to rob their premises. It would be a good idea, truly, if a wealthy farmer of Western Virginia, with his barns and meat-houses full, gold in his desk and silver in his pantry, could turn away a regiment of famishing horses and their hungry and greedy riders, by merely proclaiming "loyalty" and tendering an oath. Can Federal soldiers eat and drink oaths? Are oaths good in a horse's rack and manger?

The Yankee gallant who has vowed to carry to Massachusetts some trophy (all stolen articles they call "trophies") of his Southern campaign, can he bring home to the miscegenitrix he loves a planter's oath, when he expects his daughter's jewels or his wife's fork and spoons? It is therefore with sincere pleasure, almost with a sense of obligation to the very raiders, that one hears of their contemptuous inattention to professions of base "loyalty" and the impartiality with which they rob all round. Thus, every district of country which has been harried by a Yankee raid or two becomes a more staunch Confederate country thereafter.

There is another way, too, in which raids bring with them a certain compensation, at least in Western Virginia; they discover and bring to light unexpected granaries, and stores of provisions hidden in caves, literally in caves of the earth, with which that limestone country abounds. The prudent farmers had hidden away those stores, to save them, not from Yankee marauders, but from their own Government and their own fellow-citizens. These are the suffering farmers who never had anything when Confederate Quartermasters, impressing officers or purchasers on Government account came round; they had nothing to sell for Confederate money; so far from that, they were always in distress; almost starving, and anxious delegations used to come down to Richmond, on their part, to plead that flour should be sent up to the valley to sustain life; and especially that if the Government should require from them a loan of their surplus labor, or indeed make any claim or demand upon them whatever in the common cause, then all was lost. This sort of persons have probably helped more to depreciate our Treasury bills than all other classes together; to sustain the credit of that paper was to sustain the Government and the cause, and the freedom and honor of their own children. But touch Confederate money they would not; only the glitter of gold and silver could draw forth some of their hordes from the caverns, and behold, many of those secret granaries have now been opened and their contents carried off, without money and without price. Yankees have good noses, they are also accomplished geologists, and know what deposits may be expected to crop out in calcareous formations; indeed, the very negroes who had helped to stow away the produce went to the raiders and told them where to find it.

And so the prudent farmer finds that he has been too cunning for himself; after all, he has cheated himself lamentably; finds that he might as well have taken the Government price, and helped to feed his friends as feed his enemies for no price at all; wishes that his last year's crop had been put, not into a cave, but into four per cent. bonds; finds that, after all, it is worth while to make some sacrifices to keep these Yankees out of the country, and when the raid has passed away, it leaves our farmer a sadder and wiser man, and we trust a much better Confederate citizen.

In short, the various "raids" of Yankee brigands this year will have done some good to make up for the severe losses and the intolerable outrages they inflict along their line of march. They will have proved that the Yankee cavalry are simply mounted banditti, to whom restoring the Union" is a pretence for pillage; that neither oaths nor caves are any protection whatever against such gangs; and that the best thing our people can do is to make all needful sacrifices, in money, as well as in blood, to sustain the army, in which rests our only hope to free our soil from these bands of thieves.

Serious Accident on the Pennsylvania, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad.—A peculiar and serious accident occurred at the covered bridge near Wilmington, Del., on Sunday night, in which Jacob Christoffer, Company E, Tenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, had his right foot torn off, and breaking the leg above the knee. It appears that the unfortunate man fell asleep, and while in that state pushed his foot through the open car window, and it coming in contact with the bridge, it was broken and torn off in the most terrible manner. The severed foot came through the next window, flying across the car, and struck one of the passengers, who, in the excitement of the moment, picked it up and threw it out of the car. Fortunately, Surgeon J. T. Burdick, Thirteenth New-York Cavalry, was on board the train, who, in the absence of all instruments or bandage, tied up the shattered limb with a collection of handkerchiefs, and in that state the sufferer remained until the train reached Havre de Grace, where he was taken in charge by the Surgeon of the Post. It was feared that the wound would prove fatal. This is not the first accident of the kind that has happened at this bridge. A child, in the hands of its mother, was killed a short time since, and a man was dragged out bodily and crushed to death but a few months ago. Travelers cannot be too careful on railroad bridges.—*Baltimore American, July 11.*

From the Bermudas.

MOVEMENTS OF BLOCKADE-RUNNERS.

Late Bermuda papers have these notices of the movements of blockade-runners:

PORT OF ST. GEORGE—ARRIVED.

June 20—Steamer Edith, Murray, Nassau; 291 packages merchandise in transit, to Hall & Greig.

June 27—Steamer North Heath, Burroughs, Wilmington, N. C.; 759 bales cotton, 200 drums and 100 boxes tobacco, to James Thorrold.

SAILED.

June 13—Bark Bella Donna, Le Blancq, Liverpool; cotton and tobacco.

June 14—Steamer Virgin, Halpin, Nassau.

June 15—Steamer Fannie, Dunning, Greenock.

June 20—Steamer Atlanta, Usina, Nassau; merchandise. Steamer Mary Celestia, Green, Nassau; merchandise. Brig Congress, Smith, Liverpool, cotton and logwood. Steamer Index, Eyre, London.

June 22—Ship Annandale, Norton, Liverpool; 1,471 bales cotton and 3 bbls. turpentine.

June 23—Steamer Edith, Murray, Nassau; inward cargo.

June 24—Bark Bessie Young, Holmes, Liverpool; 479 bales and 89 sacks cotton.

June 25—Steamer Old Dominion, Page, Nassau; inward cargo. Steamer City of Petersburgh, Fuller, Nassau; general merchandise.

A Church Struck by Lightning.

Augusta, Me., Tuesday, July 12.

The Orthodox Church in this place was struck by lightning last night and entirely destroyed.

The loss on the building is $22,000, and on the organ of the church $3,000. The former was insured for $3,000, and the latter for $1,000.

The Rebel Prisoners Under Fire at Charleston.—The Charleston *Courier* of the 25th ult. heads one of its articles, "Three Hundred and Fifty-first Day of the Siege," and our guns at Cummings' Point continue to shell the place, notwithstanding the announcement of the rebel Sam Jones that fifty Union officers, held as prisoners, have been placed within range of our fire. Gen. Foster, however, has now an equal number of rebel prisoners under the fire of the rebel forts. Those who have been selected for this dangerous position are Maj.-Gens. Edward Johnston and Frank Gardner, Brig.-Gens. J. J. Archer, George W. Steward and M. Jeff Thompson; Cols. Wesley R. Carter, M. Cobb, Basil Duke, M. J. Ferguson, J. M. Hanks, Richard C. Morgan, James Peil, W. H. Peebles, A. S. Vanderventer, William W. Ward, Wm. M. Barber, J. N. Brown, J. A. Jaques, B. E. Dandill, and W. H. Forney; Lieut.-Cols. James F. Bremer, P. E. Durant, J. P. Fitzgerald, C. L. Haines, O. A. Patten, W. M. Paisley, A. I. Swingley, Joseph T. Tucker, D. H. L. Mantz, A. Dupree, T. G. Jackson, M. J. Smith, and W. L. Davidson; Majors D. W. Anderson, J. H. Caldwell, J. T. Corson, W. T. Emmett, J. C. Groce, H. A. Higley, C. Henry, E. A. Nash, L. J. Perkins, Geo. H. Smith, E. J. Sanders, T. Steele, Thos. B. Weber, J. M. Wilson, W. H. Manning, T. E. Upson, and F. F. Warley.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Call for Militia.

PREPARATIONS FOR DEPARTURE.

The Third, Ninety-fifth and Ninety-ninth Regiments are holding themselves in readiness to march at an hour's notice. Yesterday the commands of most of the military organizations in the City assembled at their armories for the purpose of consultation. It was decided by the different Colonels to tender the services of their respective regiments to the Government, to answer any call that may be made on them. The Fourth Regiment, 500 strong, leave to-day for Washington. Four hundred marine artillerists from the Navy-yard left yesterday, en route for the capital.

Adjt.-Gen. Sprague is now in the City for the purpose of expediting matters. At Gen. Sandford's headquarters business is going on very smoothly, and there is but little excitement. It has not yet been decided what regiments are to remain in the City, but it is probable the Seventh and Eighth will be among the number. The Eighty-fourth left yesterday afternoon on the steamer *Merrimac*, escorted by two gunboats.

It has been decided by the authorities at Washington that all men called out shall be exempt from any draft made while they are in service. The settlement of the vexed question has resulted in the best of feeling on the part of those who were unwilling to leave the City when a draft was anticipated. The Seventy-seventh, Col. Lynch, has volunteered for 100 days and will leave some time during the week.

Gen. Sandford has authorized Capt. Edgar A. Roberts, of the Twenty-second Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., to organize a regiment or battalion of volunteers for the 100 days. If sufficient numbers can be enrolled, they will be uniformed and equipped for service immediately.

The officers and men of the old Twenty-fifth New-York Regiment are also all astir, in anticipation of another call to once more go forward in defence of the National Capital. It is generally believed that they will receive orders to march in a day or two.

Turf Record.

TROTTING AT THE UNION COURSE.

Tuesday, July 12.—Match of $2,000, mile heats, best three in five in harness.

Hiram Woodruff named b. m. Belle Boyd....	1	1	1
Dan. Pfifer named br. g. Billy................	2	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First Heat..........................	0:41	1:25	2:49
Second Heat........................	0:44	1:29	2:54
Third Heat..........................	0:44½	1:27	2:51½

First Heat.—*Belle Boyd* was the favorite at any odds—25 to 5, to 3, and to 2 being freely laid on her. In a good start *Billy* took the lead, but at the turn both were up, *Belle* getting down first, and leading to the quarter pole, where *Billy* attempted to close the gap, but died away immediately. At the half-mile *Belle* went off her feet, and *Billy* closed the gap, and taking the home-stretch they were neck and neck—here *Belle* took the lead in a good square trot was never approached, and came home the easiest of winners, with two lengths to spare.

Second Heat.—25 to 1 on *Belle Boyd*. In the first heat Dan Pfifer drove *Billy*—in the second his owner took the ribbons. In the second attempt at scoring, they got off, *Billy* taking a slight lead, but rounding the turn he broke, giving *Belle* a strong lead to the quarter, which *Billy* made up by running, and closed with her down the back stretch. In this way they swung into the home stretch, wheel and wheel, but *Belle* keeping a fair and square trot throughout, took *Billy* off his feet at the half distance, and came home an easy winner by a clear length, *Billy* breaking up, and running past the score.

Third Heat.—*Billy* got off with a slight lead to the turn, and the two were wheel-and-wheel to the quarter pole—*Billy* making by running what he could not do by trotting. At the half-mile *Belle* pulling double took a slight lead, but making the home-stretch turn *Billy* closed the gap by running, but up it *Belle* maintaining a fair square trot, came home an easy winner of the race and heat, without being extended, by half a length; *Billy* breaking as before, at the half distance, and running nearly to the score where he was pulled down into a trot.

The Americus Club.

The Americus Club—the leading one of our City organizations for Summer encampment in the country—gave a grand entertainment on Monday evening, at their club-house and grounds at Greenwich, Conn., on the occasion of opening the same for the season of 1864. The guests were very numerous, upward of 2,000 visitors being present, of whom a large share were ladies. The entertainments offered this large assemblage were varied, and gave delight to all. At 6 P. M., there was an Indian clam bake; at 9 o'clock an exhibition of fireworks, interspersed with the performances of a brass band; at 10½ o'clock dancing was the order for the remainder of the night, except an intermission at 12 o'clock for a substantial supper, crowned abundantly with ice-cream. The club-house is located on a charming promontory, on and overlooking Long Island Sound, and is surrounded with a spacious and pleasant grove. The dancing took place upon a broad platform in front of the house, and in a large hall level with the platform, and opening upon it with several doors and windows. The pyrotechnics were fired from a small island about six hundred feet out from and directly in front of the club-grounds. The intervening space of water heightened the effect of the exhibition in a high degree. Supervisor Wm. M. Tweed, President, Ex-Alderman Chas. H. Hall, Secretary of the Club, and Street Commissioner

CORNELL, Aldermen JONES, SHANNON, and FOX, and Councilmen KEENAN, BRADY, and HAGERTY, and also Police Justices HOGAN and SHANDLEY, who are connected with it, were indefatigable in efforts to promote the comfort and pleasure of the guests, who departed with high opinions of the *personnel* of the Club, and filled with admiration at the neatness and taste everywhere exhibited about the house and grounds. It should be added that the Club the next morning extended their bounteous hospitality to several hundred of the guests who remained, in the welcome shape of a good breakfast.

The Late Fire in the Bowery—Statement of Losses and Insurances.

The damage by fire and water in the building No. 98 Bowery, an account of which was published in the TIMES of Tuesday, appears, upon investigation, to be much greater than was at first supposed. The firm of FIVEL & BROTHER, fancy goods dealers, who occupied the first floor, estimate their damage at over $10,000. They are insured as follows: St. Mark's, $1,000; New-World, $1,000; Lenox, $5,000; Stuyvesant, $1,000; Astor, $1,000; Excelsior, $2,000; Hamilton, $3,000; Tradesmen's, $1,500; Brooklyn, $2,000; Bowery, $5,000; Williamsburgh City, $5,000; Merchant's, $3,000; Kings County, $1,500; Park, $1,000; Hoffman, $5,000; Atlantic, $5,000; Pacific, $5,000, and Relief, $1,000. The fire originated on the fifth floor in premises occupied by Mr. CARPENTER, shade manufacturer. His loss is about $1,000; fully insured. The third floor was occupied by M. O'BRIEN, manufacturer of fringes and tassels. Damage $1,500; no insurance. The second floor was occupied by D. F. ROBINSON as a commercial school. His loss on books and papers is about $300; no insurance. A. BLUM, Jr., occupied the basement as a lager-bier saloon. Damage about $200. The building is owned by Mr. R. P. UNDERHILL. It was damaged to the extent of $3,500; insured for $10,000 in the Brevoort Insurance Company.

Croton Board Contracts.

On Monday the Croton Aqueduct Board opened bids for several contracts. The following shows the character of the work of each contract, the number of bids given for it, the name of the lowest bidder, and the amount of his bid:

Constructing sewer in Fifth-avenue, between Seventy-ninth and Eighty-ninth streets—15 bids; to M. TRACEY, at $17,250.

Sewer in Morton-street, between Washington and Hudson streets—9 bids; to J. DUFFY, Jr., at $3,140.

Sewer in Clinton-street, between Delancey and Rivington streets—9 bids; to J. CUNNINGHAM, at $1,705.

Sewer in Grand-street, from sewer in Green-street, to 50 feet west of Mercer-street—7 bids; to JOHN DUFFY, Jr., at $668 25.

Sewer in Eighth-avenue, from sewer in Seventeenth-street to near Sixteenth street—9 bids; to JAMES CUNNINGHAM, at $743.

Sewer in Eighty second-street, from sewer in Third-avenue to near Fourth-avenue—11 bids; to M. TRACEY, at $6,260.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Brooklyn Militia under Orders to March.

Two regiments of the Brooklyn militia are ordered to march as soon as possible—namely, the Twenty-eighth and Fifty-sixth. The following orders in relation thereto have been issued:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, N. Y. S. M.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 34.—The Fifty-sixth Regiment, Col. J. Q. ADAMS, will assemble for muster into the service of the United States for voluntary service for one hundred days, in obedience to the requisition of the President of the United States upon the State of New-York, at such time and place as the commander of the regiment may direct.

H. B. DURYEA, Major-General.
H. B. HUBBARD, Division Judge-Advocate.

HEADQUARTERS 56TH REGIMENT, N. G., S. N. Y.,
BROOKLYN, July 12, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 41.—The foregoing orders are hereby promulgated for the information of this command. The regiment is hereby ordered to assemble at headquarters, Raymond-street, on Thursday morning, July 14, at 9 o'clock A. M., to be mustered into the service of the United States for one hundred days. The command is ordered to report to Washington immediately.

By orders from the Adjutant-General of the State of New-York, every member of the regiment must report in person or furnish an acceptable substitute.

A special meeting of the board of officers will be held at the headquarters, on Wednesday evening, July 13, at 8 P. M. Every officer of the command is directed to be present. No excuses of officers or men will be received, but every one must be prepared to respond to this order.

By order of
Col. J. Q. ADAMS,
Comdg. 56th Regt. N. G. S. N. Y.
EDWIN LUDLAM, Adjutant.

It is expected that the Fifty-sixth Regiment will march to-morrow, and the Twenty-eighth Regiment the day after. In consequence of the threatening aspect of affairs in Maryland, the parade on the 14th inst. has been countermanded. There will, therefore, be no parade of the military on the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of the armory in the Eastern District. Orders to that effect have been issued by Maj.-Gen. DURYEE. The men in the regiments under orders to march will be paid and subsisted from the date of their enlistment. A draft of seamen from the United States ship *North Carolina* were sent off yesterday to man the fortifications at Baltimore. The gunboat *Tahoma* has sailed for Washington, and the *Iroquois* has been dispatched to look after the pirate *Florida*.

DROWNED.—A boy about 10 years of age, named PATRICK DOWNEY, whose parents reside on the corner of Conover and Walcott streets, was drowned yesterday afternoon, while in the river bathing at the foot of Van Dyke-street. The body was recovered, and taken to the parents' residence.

NEW-JERSEY.

SUPPLEMENTAL DRAFT.—The authorities at Washington having refused to credit substitutes furnished on the deficiency of the last draft, a supplemental draft for Jersey City was concluded at Newark, yesterday forenoon. There was a deficiency of 62 men, to fill which 124 names were drawn. Among well-known citizens drafted, are Rev. SPENCER RICE, B. F. RANDOLPH, ROBERT GILCHRIST, Jr., S. A. FRENCH, late Provost-Marshal, deceased, Conductor WM. COULTER, and H. W. CULSTON, reporter.

PREPARING TO AVOID A DRAFT.—A meeting of the citizens of the Sixth Ward of Jersey City was held on Monday night, at which committees of prominent citizens were appointed to raise funds for procuring volunteers in anticipation of a call, in order to relieve the poorer classes of citizens.

LAW REPORTS.

Amendment as to Claims Barred by the Statute of Limitations, and Acquired Subsequently to the Commencement of the Action.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Justice McCunn.

Vansyckle et al. vs. Theodore Perry.—This was an action brought to recover the sum of $16,538 58, being the value of a cargo of wheat sold in October, 1855, and shipped on board the ship *Winfield Scott*, then lying in the port of Baltimore, and bound for the City of London.

After the commencement of the trial, and after considerable evidence had been taken, it was discovered that one of the plaintiffs, Elbridge Vansyckle, who was at one time half owner of the claim, had assigned to his father, Albert J. Vansyckle, and that, consequently, he was not a proper party to the action. It also appeared that the cargo shipped by the *Winfield Scott* had been paid for, or nearly so. Upon this state of facts the plaintiffs rested, and defendants' counsel moved for a dismissal of the complaint, whereupon plaintiffs asked leave to amend. The court, however, declined to grant a non-suit, but allowed the plaintiffs to withdraw a juror, and apply for leave to amend at the Special Term.

Accordingly motion was now made to amend by substituting the name of the assignee, Albert J. Van Syckle, in place of Elbridge Van Syckle, the assignor, and by allowing the plaintiffs to set up a new allegation in their complaint, claiming to recover, in addition to the value of the cargo of the *Winfield Scott*, the value of a cargo shipped on board the ship *Capitol*, lying also in the port of Baltimore, and bound for the City of Liverpool.

The court, after argument on the motion, held that to allow the amendment as to the joinder of Vansyckle, would be in effect to allow such an amendment as would institute a new cause of action as to the half of the cargo owned by him, it appearing that the assignment was made to him subsequently to the commencement of the action, that to allow such a course would be but to enable the plaintiff to recover for that which they had acquired after their action was commenced, and which they could not recover under any circumstances as the action was originally framed.

In respect to the second amendment asked, it was held that it would be substituting an entirely new cause of action—and one which was barred by the statute of limitations. The defendant could not thus be deprived of a legal defence. These rights cannot be diverted by an original action, nor should they be indirectly so by adding a new count and giving it a relation which overreaches the defendant's rights.

The motion to amend was denied with $10 costs.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Nelson.

FREIGHT—LIEN—TITLE TO A GUANO ISLAND.

William W. Crapo et al. vs. The Cargo of the ship Arctic.—This was an action for freight on a cargo of guano brought in the vessel from Howland's Island. There was a controversy between the American Guano Company and the United States Guano Company as to which owned the cargo, and the latter had replevied it after it was landed from the ship, and on this libel being filed by the owners of the ship to recover the freight due, they contested the suit, claiming that under the circumstances the guano was theirs and wrongfully shipped, and was therefore not liable for the freight. The District Court gave a decree for the freight, and the claimants appealed.

BY THE COURT: NELSON, C. J.—I. Upon a careful examination of the charter party, we are satisfied the owners of the vessel had a lien upon the guano for the freight to the port of the City of New-York; and that, upon the proofs, this lien was not waived by the deposit of it in the stores at the City of Brooklyn, nor lost by the suit of Robinson, or the replevin suit.

II. That without inquiring into the title to the guano, whether in the claimants or the American Guano Company, as the result of the right of occupation and use of Howland's Island, we are satisfied the disputed right between the parties at the island, at the time the guano was put on board of the vessel, afford no solid ground for depriving the owners of their claim for the freight, and the enforcement of the lien. The master was right in receiving the cargo, leaving the parties to settle the dispute between themselves. Under the circumstances appearing in the case, as it respects this dispute at the island, and the facts as they then and there appeared, he was not bound to take the responsibility of breaking his contract with the charterers by refusing the cargo. We can express no opinion upon the title.

The decree of the court below affirmed.

Habeas Corpus.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Before Judge Betts.

In the matter of the Habeas Corpus to bring up Philip B. Marsh.—In this case a habeas corpus was issued by Judge BETTS, on the petition of the wife of Marsh, to bring up the body of Marsh, who was confined in Fort Lafayette, and had been so for some months, and that since his arrest a Grand Jury of the Circuit Court had been sitting and discharged, by reason of which, under the act of Congress, he was entitled to his discharge.

The writ was issued and served and the party produced in court. Gen. DIX made a return to the writ setting up that the prisoner was a Deputy Provost-Marshal, and was as such in the military service of the United States, and was held for trial before a military tribunal.

The counsel for the prisoner took the point that the return was no defence, but that the prisoner was entitled to his discharge under the Act of Congress, although he was held for trial before a military tribunal.

Judge BETTS decided against the prisoner on this point, holding that the return was good, and that if he was held for trial before a military tribunal the act of Congress did not apply to his case; that the civil courts could not have taken cognizance of the case if it had been brought before them, and anything done by the Grand Jury of the Circuit Court would have been *coram non judice*.

Counsel for the prisoner thereupon traversed the return, denying that Marsh was ever in the military service of the United States, or was ever a Deputy Provost-Marshal.

Evidence was taken on this point, and the court took the papers and reserved its decision.

For the prisoner, Mr. Glassey and Mr. Thomas; for the Government, Mr. Blake.

Jurisdiction of the Special Sessions to Commit for Contempt.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Barnard.

Matter of Ann O'Neill.—This was a writ of habeas corpus for the relief of Ann O'Neill, who had been committed by the Court of Special Sessions for an alleged contempt for refusing to be sworn as a witness in a proceeding in that court, the witness declining to be sworn on the ground of conscientious scruples against swearing.

The relator's counsel contended that the Special Sessions, not being a court of record, was without jurisdiction to commit for a contempt.

The court discharged the relator.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Judge Joseph F. Barnard.

Solomon A. Champlin vs. Sarah A. Champlin.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Mary A. Zust vs. Charles Zust.—Same order as in the above case.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 12, 1864.

$7,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	103	600	Hud. Riv. R.	120
500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	104¼	100	do	120½
500	do	104	100	do	121
15,000	do	103¾	500	do	121½
3,000	U. S. 5s, '74...C.	100	100	do...b3	122
50,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10 Oct & Apl.	102¾	100	do...b3	121½
9,000	do	103⅛	500	Reading R.	129
17,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	93⅛	200	do	128¾
1,000	Ind. St. 2½ ⅌ c.	65	1200	do	128¾
10,000	Mo. State 6s	68	200	do	128
5,000	do	67⅛	300	do	128½
5,000	do	67⅛	250	P., F. W. & C.	110
16,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	49	700	do...c	109¾
30,000	do...b3	48	15	Mich. Cen. R.	131
40,000	do	47⅛	100	do	132½
1,000	Er. 2d M. Bs. '79.	130	100	do	132
5,000	Chi., B. & Q. 8s, 1st M.	132	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	83¾
5,000	Alton & T. H. 2d M. Pref.	98	1000	do	83
5,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	104⅛	100	do	82¾
10,000	do...b3	105	1000	do	82½
1,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d	118½	100	do...c	82½
7,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	130	800	Ill. Cen. Scrip	127
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	98½	100	do...b5	127½
1,000	Ch. & Alt. 1st M.	116	400	do...b10	128
2,000	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	106	300	do	126¾
1,000	McGr. & W. 1st M.	85	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	107
19	Bk. State of N. Y.	110	400	do	106½
5	Bank of Amer.	132	10	Chic. & N. W.	50
100	Penn. Coal Co.	216	50	do	49½
100	Cum. Coal Pref.	61	100	do	49¾
100	do	60½	600	do	49
200	Mar. Min. Co.	41	10	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	84
200	do	40	300	do	85
200	Quick. Min. Co.	72	200	do	85¼
100	Bucks Co. L. Co.	⅝	100	Cle. & Tol. R.	131⅛
100	Pacific Mail	274½	1000	do	131
450	N. Y. Central	134⅛	500	Chic. & R. I. R.	108⅛
300	Erie Railway	113	500	do	108⅜
700	do	112¾	300	do	108
1600	do...b3	112½	100	do	107¾
100	do...b15	113¼	500	do	107½
100	Erie R. Pref.	114½	1000	do...c	107
200	do	114	100	do...b30	110
			100	do...b15	109
			200	Toledo & Wab. R.	60
			50	Mil. & Pr. Du C.	63¾

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	103⅛	300	Reading R.	128⅛
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..R.	104	300	do	128½
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	103⅜	800	do	128
20,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	93½	1500	do	127¼
20,000	do	93⅜	100	do...b15	129
50,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	49	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	82¾
300	Canton Co.	35	100	do	82⅝
200	do	35½	500	do	82¾
300	Cumb. Coal Pref.	57	200	do	83¼
300	do...b10	59	500	Ill. C. R. Scrip	127¼
200	do...b15	60	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	107
100	Quicks. M. Co.	72	800	do	106½
900	Erie Railway	113	600	Chi. & N. W.	49
200	do	113¼	100	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	86
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	134⅛	400	Cleve. & Tol. R.	131
100	do...s10	134⅛	300	do	130½
200	do	134⅜	400	Chic. & R. I. R.	108
100	do...s10	134⅛	100	do...s10	108
800	Hud. River R.	123⅛	50	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	125
100	do	123⅜	200	Mil. & P. Du C.	63
100	do...b10	124⅛	100	Tol. & Wab. R.	60
150	P., F. W. & C.	110			
100	do	109⅝			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R.	134⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R....c	126¾
100	Erie Railway...c	112⅞	200	do	126⅜
100	do	112¾	400	do	127
3200	do...b3	112⅞	100	do...c	127
300	do	112⅝	500	Cleve. & Pitts.	107
100	do...s3	112⅜	200	Chi. & R. I. R.	107⅞
300	Hudson Riv. R.	122¼	100	do...b5	108
100	do	122½	100	do...b6	108
200	Reading R.	128	100	do	[illegible]
300	do	128⅜	50	Canton Co.	[illegible]
200	do...c	128½	100	Quick. Min. Co.	71
200	do...b3	128⅜	100	Mariposa M. Co.	40
600	M. So. & N. I. R...c	82¾	100	do...c	40
300	do...c	82¾	100	do	39¾
100	do...b3	82½			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	Erie Railway	113⅜	700	Reading R.	128
400	do	113⅛	100	do...b3	128⅛
100	do...b3	113⅛	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	83⅛
100	do	113⅛	700	do	83
100	Hud. Riv. R.	124⅛	100	Cleve. & Pitts.	107⅛
200	do	125	100	do	107⅛
200	Ill. Cen. R.	127	100	Mariposa Min.	40
300	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	86			

TUESDAY, July 12—P. M.

The new Secretary of the Treasury at 10 o'clock, had an informal meeting with some of the National Bankers at the Treasury Office. At noon he met in general meeting with the Associated City Bankers, including several gentlemen from Albany and Boston. There was quite a prolonged conference and interchange of views, resulting in the appointment of the following Committee to report to an adjourned meeting to-morrow, (Wednesday,) evening:

Mr. Taylor, City Bank.	Mr. Coe, American Exchange.
Mr. Gallatin, National.	Mr. Burnett, American.
Mr. Williams, Metropolitan.	Mr. Stout, Shoe & Leather.
Mr. Knapp, Mechanics'.	Mr. Leverich, New-York.
Mr. Vermilye, Merchants'.	Mr. Lowry, Republic.

It appeared to be the understanding that the Clearing-House Banks of this City are ready to inscribe a credit on their books in favor of the Treasurer of the United States for at least $50,000,000, to be gradually drawn for in the ordinary course of business at the Department, in sums to suit the public creditors, but not in round large sums to go into the Treasury Office here for redisbursement. In payment, the Banks to have from the Secretary such description or descriptions of his authorized Loans or Treasury notes, as may be agreed upon when the Secretary indicates his decision to make these Banks the depositories of the Government, under the Act of August, 1861, one section of which authorizes a departure from the Sub Treasury Act of 1846, in favor of any Specie paying State Bank or Banks, to the extent of their loans to the Government or their purchases of the Public Stock by negotiation with the Treasury. The Banks were all then paying Specie. They now pay in Legal Tender Notes, which our own State authorities (including the Judiciary) have held to release them from the penalties of paying their obligations in Specie. A subsequent Act of Congress, (establishing the National Banking system,) also recognizes a departure from the Sub Treasury Act of 1846, to the full extent of making the new National Banks the depositories of the public moneys for all purposes, and their notes a lawful tender to and from the Government, except for Customs and for Interest on the Public Debt.

The Secretary, we learn, has not yet indicated his assent to the condition made at the meeting to-day. The ground of confidence that he will do so is on the prevailing public anxiety to harmonize the State and National Systems of Banking, so as to enlist them all into the support of the Public Finances, on terms as nearly equal as practicable. On the other hand, there is a possibility that disappointment or delay on the subject may grow out of the adjustment of the terms of this pioneer negotiation, the terms of which, when formally proposed by the Banks, he may deem proper to weigh carefully before deciding the main question. The hope this afternoon is that these terms will be made liberal to begin with, and on the public-spirited calculation of great future usefulness in the distribution of this and other Loans of the Government among the people.

The market for Money was again quite stringent to-day. The supply at Bank being in moderate sums, as a general practice, and only on demand or a very few days' notice. The Stock Brokers have greatly curtailed their engagements, but even the light business now doing at the Board is not conducted without difficulty as to Money. The Miscellaneous Shares were very weak to-day, and most of the Railways were lower than on Monday on the forenoon sales. The Government Stocks were in some instances pressed for cash on the Street, as well as at the Board, but the Foreign orders kept up the 5-20's to about 104 ⅌ cent.

At 4 o'clock the market for Government Stocks was steady; the Railway and Miscellaneous Shares dull, but decidedly better than at the morning Board on Hudson River, and partially higher on some other descriptions. Gold was unsettled by some of the late Pennsylvania telegrams, and returned to 272½@273½ ⅌ cent.

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 6s, 1861	103	103⅜	Mich. Central	133	131
U. S. 5-20's ex. c.	104	104	Mich. Southern	83	83
N. Y. Central	134½	134⅛	Illinois Cen.	128⅜	127
Erie	113⅝	113	Pittsburgh	110	107⅜
Erie Preferred	115	113	Fort Wayne	111	110
Hudson	122½	125¼	Rock Island	110	108
Canton	31½	35	Reading	131⅛	128⅜
Treas. Cer., new	93⅛	93⅛	Quicksilver	72½	73
Toledo	131	130⅞	Cum'land Coal	63	57
Northwest	50	48⅛	Mariposa	42½	40
Ohio & M. Certfs	50	49⅛	N. West Pref.	86⅛	86

The price of Gold fell 10 ⅌ cent. at one time, this forenoon from the last quotation of Monday, say from 280½ to 270½. The market was unexpectedly weak through the whole of 'Change hours, notwithstanding the rumored imminent danger to the Capital. As noted yesterday, the speculation in Gold begins to feel the stringency of the Money market, and is also affected by the more general variety of Bills on Europe, now offering through the Brokers and Bankers. The rate on London, for Gold, is quoted 107½@108½ ⅌ cent. For Currency the quotations to-day were very wide, 305@295 ⅌ cent.

The week's Export list, it will be noticed, is again large, and of the value of $4,394,000. It embraces about 12,000 bags of Coffee and 500 hhds. Sugar reshipped for a better market, together with a good many smaller items of Foreign Merchandise. The present clearances embrace only the five business days of the week—that is, up to Saturday night. Further considerable reshipments of Sugars, Coffee, &c., are being made this week.

The following bids were made to-day for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	117	Al. & T. H. 1sts	112
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	127	Al. & T. H. 2ds. Pref.	93
N. Y. Cen. Con. '76	135	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	116
Erie 1sts, '68	116⅛	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bonds	103
Erie 2ds, '79	130	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	104⅛
Erie 3ds, '83	127	Del., L. & W. Ex.	117
Erie 4ths, '80	124	Del., L. & W. 2ds	122
Erie 5ths, '88	120	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	105⅛
Buff. N. Y. & E., '77	115	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	86⅛
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	118	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	115
Hud. R. 2ds, s. f. '85	120	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	114
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73	116	N. J. C. 1sts	104
Harlem 3ds '68	105	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	130
Mich. C. new 1sts, '83	134	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	118½
Chi., B. & Quincy 1sts	132	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	99
Mich. S. 2ds	104	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	60
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	120	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	100
Ill. Central, '75	129		

The business of the Illinois Central Railroad for the last half year has been as follows:

For first six months of 1864, sales of Land	$1,538,572
For first six months of 1863, Sales of Land	1,091,098
Increase	$447,474
For first 6 months of 1864, Land Collections	$986,601
For first 6 months of 1863, Land Collections	639,850
Increase	$346,750
For first six months of 1864, Road Traffic	$2,503,526
For first six months of 1863, Road Traffic	1,878,575
Increase	$624,949
Sales of Land as above	$1,538,572
Cash Collected on Land Debts as above	986,601
Traffic as above	2,503,526
Total Gross business	$5,028,699

The Standard Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five ⅌ cent., free of of Government tax, payable on demand.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ UNITED STATES BONDS FOR SALE AT CURRENT RATES.

United States 6's of 1881—500's and 1,000's.
United States 10-40's—100's, 500's and 1,000's.
United States 5-20's—500's and 1,000's.
One-year Certificates—1,000's and 5,000's.
As a general rule these securities are sold at market rates, saving the purchaser the brokerage.

THOMPSON BROTHERS,
Corner of Wall and Broadway.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 12—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 26 bbls. Ashes, 10,748 bbls. Flour, 309 bbls. and 395 bags Corn Meal, 242 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 1,096 pkgs. Provisions and 604 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet at $13@$13 75 for Pots and $15@$15 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in moderate demand, partly for export, at irregular prices. Stock to-day, 213,544 bags of all kinds.

COAL—Is in good request and very stiffly held. The Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

"The following abstract of company reports shows the coal tonnage for the week and season, as compared with corresponding time last year: Total for week, 190,285; for season, 4,782,757; for last season, 4,330,071. Owing to some trouble with the workmen on the lateral roads in the Schuylkill region the past week, the tonnage is materially reduced, while the other coal regions as well kept up. The *Miners' Journal*, of Saturday, has the following in reference to the difficulty with the workmen: 'They claim 50 cents a day advance, and stated that they gave notice to that effect a week before they turned out. They allege that they are entitled to this advance in consequence of the advance made on toll and transportation by the Reading Railroad Company of 50 cents a ton, on the 1st inst. This strike has kept at least 75,000 tons of coal out of market, and will in all probability put up the price of coal again. Last year, at this time, the trade was suspended at the request of the citizens of the county, to enable the people to volunteer to check the progress of the rebels in our State. From present appearance, another raid is likely to take place, and the trade may be suspended again, in order to send volunteers to the field.'"

COTTON—Is in demand at buoyant prices. Middlings, $1 68@$1 70 ⅌ lb. Sales and resales since Saturday, 2,100 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more freely offered, especially on account of speculative holders, who have been tightly pressed by the extraordinary stringency in the money market. Prices have declined 25c.@50c. ⅌ bbl. The demand, however, has been quite moderate, for both immediate and future delivery. The market closed very heavily, with a decidedly downward tendency. Sales since our last amount to 21,800 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $10 50@$11; poor to choice Extra State at $11 40@$12, including 7,000 bbls. to arrive in July, August and September, from $12@$13; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $11 50@$12, and for August delivery, $12 75, and deliverable between Sept. 10 and Oct. 10, at $14 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$10 50@$11 00
Extra State	11 40@ 12 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 75@ 13 25
Extra Ohio round-hoop shipping brands	11 50@ 12 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 10@ 13 25
Extra Genesee	12 10@ 13 25
Poor to choice extra Missouri	12 00@ 15 00

Southern Flour is heavy and lower to-day. Sales since our last, 2,300 bbls., at $11 75@$12 25 for poor to good, and $12 30@$14 50 for fancy to choice brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour has declined materially; sales 1,100 bbls. Extra at $11 50@$13 25 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited demand at $7 50@$9 ⅌ bbl.; sales 125 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate request, closing at $8 for Jersey, and $8 50 for Caloric, Atlantic and Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

FRUIT—A fair inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $5 15@$5 20, and bunch do. at $4 40@$4 50 ⅌ box; Currants, 20c.@20½c. ⅌ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in limited request to-day, and has declined 6c.@10c. ⅌ bushel, under a pressure to realize, especially on the part of speculative holders, among whom there are significant symptoms of a panic, growing out of the "peculiarities" of the money market. Sales have been made since our last of 73,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 70@$2 75; Red Western at $2 62@$2 65; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 60@$2 61; Milwaukee Club at $2 35@$2 58; Chicago Spring at $2 35@$2 55 ⅌ bushel. Corn is heavy and lower; sales since our last, 36,000 bushels, at $1 62@$1 63 for new Mixed Western, and $1 65 for old do. ⅌ bushel. Rye continues scarce and quiet at $1 90@$2 ⅌ bushel. Oats are in less demand at drooping prices. We quote Canada at 98c.@99c.; Western at 99c.@$1; State at 99c.@$1, cash, afloat, ⅌ bushel. Barley is quiet and nominal; 1,300 bushels Barley Malt changed hands at $2 15 ⅌ bushel. The business in Breadstuffs, during the past fortnight, Mr. EDWARD BILL reviews thus: "My last circular was under date of 28th June, and left the Breadstuff market strong and excited, which increased on that and the subsequent days of the week. Since then there has been much activity and higher prices, with increased excitement and great irregularity in values. Flour has been a favorite article of speculation, and the sales for future delivery large, at $12@$12 50 for July, but principally for August at $12@$13 for standard brands of Extra State (the latter price at buyer's option in all that month,) and $13@$14 for Round Hoop Ohio in August and September, at same option. On the spot, with moderate supplies, the transactions have been limited, and prices have fluctuated with the changes in Gold and Exchange. The Family brands of Western are firmly held, especially the better grades of St. Louis, which are scarce. At yesterday's Produce Exchange there was a disposition to still further raise prices, but the sales were generally but a small advance over Saturday's rates. Wheat has advanced largely under high rates of exchange and limited receipts (by reason of detention on the canal,) and damage to the growing crop now estimated to be from a quarter to a third deficient. The transactions for the article to arrive have been large, but at exceedingly irregular prices. The sales yesterday were at advanced rates and are given as some idea of the market, Chicago and Racine, as to quality, $2 50@$2 67; Milwaukee No. 1 and Amber, $2 60@$2 70 in store and to arrive; Winter Red and Amber Michigan and Indiana, $2 65@$2 70. Oats are scarce at $1@$1 01½ for Western. Rye is wanted and difficult to procure. Indian Corn, of sound shipping quality, is again in request for export. The article is not plenty, and is a few cents higher. The export clearances from this port for the fortnight foot up: To Great Britain and Ireland, 38,926 bbls. Flour, 968,543 bush. Wheat; to Continental ports 4,748 bbls. Flour, 23,230 bush. Wheat; to Mexico, 3,326 bbls. Flour, 1,300 bush. Corn; to Brazil, 6,912 bbls. Flour; to all other ports, 25,630 bbls. Flour, 140 bbls. Rye Flour, 5,987 bbls. Corn Meal, 12,527 bush. Corn, 1,200 bush. Oats, making a total to all ports of 79,542 bbls. Flour, 140 bbls. Rye Flour, 5,987 bbls. Corn Meal, 991,773 bush. Wheat, 13,827 bush. Corn, 1,200 bush. Oats."

Exports of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept 1, 1863.

From	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	July 8, 1864.	797,396	12,150,844	239,459
Philadelphia	July 5, 1864.	63,712	326,597	
Baltimore	July 5, 1864.	20,474	57,472	
Boston	July 8, 1864.	20,867		761
Other p'ts	July 5, 1864.	95,026	876,895	
Total		997,475	13,411,808	240,220
To about same period, 1863		1,308,299	20,467,495	8,880,166
To about same period, 1862		2,132,284	19,498,916	12,380,583
To about same period, 1861		2,252,560	22,523,023	9,369,573

To the Continent.

	Bbls. Flour.	Bush. Wheat.	Bush. Corn.	Bush. Rye.
From New-York to July 8, 1864	56,888	256,319	12,535	13,965
From other ports to latest dates	12,149			
Total	69,037	256,319	12,535	13,965
To about same period, '63	135,472	1,494,633	68,957	328,298
To about same period, '62	5,202	7,328,703	319,562	1,441,253
To about same period, '61	2,372	1,789,562	44,065	124,116

The following comparative table shows the quantity of Breadstuffs left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 30th of June, in the years indicated:

Canal opened	1862. May 1.	1863. May 1.	1864. April 30.
Flour, bbls	387,600	402,100	224,100
Wheat, bush	7,543,000	5,635,800	5,625,346
Corn, bush	3,979,900	6,814,100	1,737,100
Barley, bush	362,500	55,700	137,000
Oats, bush	1,125,500	2,839,600	2,646,900
Rye, bush	291,200	91,200	64,500

HAY—North River is in demand at $1 10@$1 65 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in request and buoyant at 15c.@28c. for poor to prime, and 30c. for choice, ⅌ lb.

LUMBER—Has been in fair demand and quite stiffly held. In Albany, according to the *Argus*, "the receipts of Lumber have been light, and nearly all from the Champlain Canal. The breaks in the Erie have stopped all Lumber from that canal, and none will be received till the middle of the week. Sales have been inactive, but the shipments are lively from previous sales. Prices are firm at our quotations, and some dealers are holding at still higher figures, as Lumber cannot be replaced at present rates with gold at 260 to 270. On the arrival of the boats from behind the breaks there will be a good assortment in market." Receipts during the first week in July:

Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
6,410,401	146	15,992	2,325,273

Total for the season to date:

71,369,194	4,273	163,560	31,224,208

MOLASSES—Is quiet, but quoted firm.

NAVAL STORES—Continue inactive, including Spirits of Turpentine at $3 55@$3 75 ⅌ gallon; Tar at $20@$23 ⅌ bbl. Resin at $45@$50 ⅌ 280 lbs.

OILS—Are in less request at buoyant prices. Crude Whale at $1 45@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 20@$2 25; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 60@$1 65; Unbleached Sperm at $2 30@$2 40; Linseed at $1 75@$1 76; No. 1 Lard at $1 60@$1 70; Crude Petroleum at 56c.@58c.; Refined Petroleum at 99c.@$1 02, free, and 91c.@93c. in bond, ⅌ gallon. The week's business in Petroleum Messrs. TURNER & GRIEVES notice thus: "The market ruled exceedingly dull and heavy during the first part of the week, but as Gold advanced materially, an active demand set in for Crude for export, at an advance of about 7c. ⅌ gallon. There has also been a fair demand for Refined at an advance of about 4c. ⅌ gallon, at which price the market closes quiet but firm. For future delivery we quote: Bonded, all July, 95c.@$1; August, s. o., $1@$1 05; free, same delivery, $1@$1 13; Crude, 58c.@60c.; bonded scarce at 93c.@95c. on spot; Crude, do., 57c.@58c. The following are the receipts at, and the exports from, New-York, of Petroleum, for the week and since Jan. 1:

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '63
Receipts of Petroleum, bbls.	21,416	308,807	340,065
Exports of Petroleum, bbls.	4,370	184,383	277,630

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, last week, 38,300 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 2,500 pieces 52x56, at 27c.; 14,600 do. 56x60, at 27c., early in the week; 2,000 do. 56x60, at 29c., Friday; 3,600 do. 60x64, at 31½c.; 3,000 do. 64x64, at 31c., early in the week; 8,000 do. 64x64, at 32c., and 5,200 do. 64x64, at 33c. ⅌ yard.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed, and prices have declined to-day, the speculative demand having fallen off materially. Sales since our last 9,100 bbls., in lots, at $46@$47, closing at $46, for New Mess; $48 for July, and $52 for August delivery; $42 for Old Mess, and $44 for July delivery; $41@$42 for Prime Mess; $40 for Thin Mess, and $37 50@$40 for old and new Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue inactive at 18c.@19½c. for Hams, and 15c.@16c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Sales 180 pkgs. Bacon continues quiet and nominal. Lard is heavy and drooping to-day; sales since our last 2,600 tcs. and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 20½c.@21½c. ⅌ lb. Beef is more inquired for, at former prices; sales 1,300 bbls., at $28@$31 for Mess; $20@$25 for Plain Mess; $15@$18 for Country Mess, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess $34@$36; India Mess $40@$45, ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams $27 50@$30 ⅌ bbl. Butter continues in demand at 36c.@42c. for poor to prime, and 42c.@44c. for Choice State, and 32c.@40c. for Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese has been in demand at 17c.@25c. ⅌ lb.

SEEDS—Are quiet yet quoted steady in price.

SPICES—Have been less sought after, at irregular prices.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand and quite firm; sales since our last, 970 hhds., including Porto Rico at 22½c., and Cuba Muscovado at equal to 21c.@23c.; also, 310 boxes Havana, part at 21c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are salable and buoyant at 24c.@31c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Are in demand and quite firm.

TALLOW—Sales, since our last, 150,000 lbs. at 19½c.@20½c., the inside price for very inferior.

TOBACCO—Continues in active request, but sales of Kentucky are limited by the light offerings: sales 413 hhds. Kentucky at 15½c.@45c.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 950 bbls., in lots, at $1 70@$1 73 ⅌ gallon, the market closing very heavily.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 3,000 bbls. Flour at 1s.; 7,000 bushels Wheat at 4¼d.; 20,000 bushels Corn at 3¾d.; 150 bales Hemp at 12s. 6d.; also, by steamer, 11,000 bushels Wheat at 5½d.@6d.; 300 boxes Bacon at 25s.; 1,600 boxes Cheese and 500 pkgs. Butter at 40s. For London, 300 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 6d., and 200 tcs. Tallow on private terms. For Glasgow, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, with 3,000 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 6d., or if to a direct port in Great Britain, at 5s. For Rotterdam, 125 tons Logwood at 20s.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Arabia	July 13	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	July 13	New-York	Liverpool.
America	July 14	New-York	Southampton
Louisiana	July 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	July 20	Boston	Liverpool.
Hecla	July 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	July 23	New-York	Southampton
Australasian	July 27	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	July 30	New-York	Southampton
Europa	Aug. 3	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	Aug. 6	New-York	Southampton
Bremen	Aug. 13	New-York	Southampton
Hansa	Aug. 27	New-York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Nova-Scotian	June 30	Liverpool	Quebec
Australasian	July 2	Liverpool	New-York
City of Manchester	July 2	Liverpool	New-York
Westminster	July 2	Liverpool	New-York
Edinburgh	July 6	Liverpool	New-York
New-York	July 6	Southampton	New-York
Kangaroo	July 6	Liverpool	New-York
Europa	July 9	Liverpool	Boston
Marathon	July 9	Liverpool	New-York
Scotia	July 9	Liverpool	New-York
Virginia	July 13	Liverpool	New-York
Africa	July 16	Liverpool	Boston
Persia	July 23	Liverpool	New-York
Asia	July 30	Liverpool	Boston
China	Aug. 6	Liverpool	New-York
America	Aug. 11	Southampton	New-York
New-York	Aug. 17	Southampton	New-York
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York

European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the *Arabia*, will close this (Wednesday) morning, at 9:30.

The mails for Europe, by the *Nova Scotian*, via Quebec, will close on Thursday, at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *New-York*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *City of Baltimore*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for Havana and Mexico, by the *Eagle*, will close to-day, (Wednesday,) at 2 P. M.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Yazoo*, will close to-day, (Wednesday,) at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Havana, by the *Mexico*, will close on Thursday, at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Havana, by the *Roanoke*, will close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *George Washington*, will close on Saturday, at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Nassau, by the *Corsica*, will close on Saturday, at 11:30 A. M.

For the South Pacific, &c.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Ocean Queen*, will close to-day, (Wednesday,) at 11:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4:15 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M.
South Mail at	5:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.

Having completed our orders and contracts previous to the late important advance, we will still continue to offer our entire stock of NEW SPRING STYLES at less than importers' and manufacturers' present prices.

Call early if you want choice styles at a bargain.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK,
Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,
J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupy a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

☞ Inquire for the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.
THE MOST POPULAR AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.
Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn.
For sale by LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.
Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made.
For sale by ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,
THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT WE HAVE EVER SEEN IN LADIES' SKIRTS.
And an article of SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.
ROBERT MORTON,
No. 469 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Gaman & Co. The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate. Application will be made for a new certificate. The finder is requested to return it to WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 30 William-st.

LOST—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, WHILE going from 19th-st., New-York, to New-Dorp, Staten Island, by the 4 o'clock quarantine boat, a pink coral BREASTPIN. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the ferry-house, Staten Island, or at No. 74 South-st., up stairs.

TO THE MERCHANTS OF NEW-YORK.

At a meeting of the undersigned, held this day at the Produce Exchange, to take into consideration the strike of the Lightermen of the port and the demand made by them for increase of wages, it was unanimously

Resolved, That in order to meet the demand, and that the boats may be kept in a proper and sound condition, (all materials having advanced over 100 per cent.,) the rates of Lighterage as established April 11, 1864, be increased 50 per cent. from this date.

(Signed)

L. Royer,	Hobart Ford,
T. M. Wheeler & Co.,	Fancher & McChesney,
Geo. W. Thompson,	[illegible]
Thorne & Phipard,	Beardsley, Sumner & Co.,
J. S. Conklin & Co.,	McCreary & Jeffery,
Samuel L. Mitchell,	Richard Roberts,
Marchant Brothers,	Edward Stearns,
Erkenbrack & Co.,	Holbrook & Fitzgerald,
J. H. Hedenberg,	Burnham & Co.,
F. H. Baretto,	[illegible]
L. Ludovici,	J. M. Carpenter,
W. E. Robertson, Agent.	D. Dougherty.

NEW-YORK, July 5, 1864.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to cook, wash and iron for a small private family, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; best of City reference. Apply at No. [illegible], between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to help in the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 71 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework of a small family; wishes her child, three years old, to live with her; does not object; city reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 23d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman as first-class cook, either private or public; best of reference, both City and country. Call at No. 9 5th-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook; understands her business in all its branches, and has the highest of testimonials from her last place. Can be seen at No. 175 East 12th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do plain sewing; has no objection to do light chamberwork; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 3d-av. [illegible]

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL A SITUATION as chambermaid, or to take care of children; no objection to go in the country for the Summer. Call at No. 223 [illegible]-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROFESSED cook; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Address No. 11 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress; can sew on Wheeler's machine; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 154 2d av., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman as cook, washer and ironer, or as cook and to assist in washing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 61 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing. Also dressmaking. Address No. 28 West 13th-st.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND SUMMER-HOUSES promptly supplied at the large employment house, corner 6th-av. and 13th st., with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework; also, farm hands, coachmen, gardeners, waiters, &c.

ALL FAMILIES, SUMMER-HOUSES, hotels and farmers supplied with reliable male and female servants, for every description of work. A number of farm laborers on hand at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S (formerly of the Church Home,) No. 397 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

AT RAYMOND'S, NO. 61 BLEECKER-ST. (Removed from No. 149 Grand-st.)—All private families, hotels and summer houses, supplied with good servants for City or country. Cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, girls for housework, &c.

MALES.

WANTED—I WANT A SITUATION IN MY capacity, as overseer of a gentleman's place, and appertaining to my profession in gardening and farming, in both branches; can give the best of City reference; [illegible] and cold grapery, flowers, fruit and vegetables; [illegible] my services, I will give any gentleman ordinarily requiring ability. Direct to Young & Elliott, Seedsmen and Florists, No. 9 John-st., for T. C. H., gardener; will meet prompt attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FOREMAN OR superintendent of a mining or manufacturing concern, by an American, 33 years of age, speaking French and some German, and having a good knowledge of mining, railroading, book-keeping, &c., and able and accustomed to direct and control employes. Address Box No. 2,176 Post-office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AGED 30, A situation as coachman and groom; understands his business; has good City reference; can drive four in hand if required; letter addressed COACHMAN, Box No. 201 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING HAD a long business experience, wishes a situation in some mercantile establishment, as book-keeper, &c.; the best of City reference can be furnished. Address W., Box No. 154 *Times* Office, will meet with attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a respectable man; is a first-class City and country reference; will be found willing and obliging; J. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office. Address, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and assist in the garden; can make himself useful; country preferred; can be recommended. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Office, No. 125 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN, a situation as coachman and groom; perfectly understands his business; has good reference from his last employer. Can be seen at the Protestant Office, No. [illegible], near 12th-st.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT BY A PROFESSIONAL man as head gardener and farmer; can do the buying and selling for the household, and keep books; the best of references given and required. Apply at the *Scottish American* office, No. 37 Park-row.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN AS first-class gardener; understands his business and is able private family. Salary no less than $30 per month and found. Can be seen at the store of GARDENER, No. 9 John st., in the seed-store, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man, who perfectly understands the care of horses, carriages, &c.; no objection to take care of a garden; best City reference. Address A. M. K., Box No. 190 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a young man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has no objection to the care of a cow or horse; best of reference. Address J. C., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single, sober, steady man; is not afraid of work. Has some well recommended. Address M. N., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office, this Wednesday.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily, as waiter, by a single young man; has good reference. Address J. G., No. 714 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SWISS MARried man, as coachman and gardener; the best of reference can be given. Apply at the German Servant's Institute, No. 5 Clinton Hall, (Astor-place,) New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as waiter, either in private family or hotel; understands his business and is well recommended. Apply at REDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT single man as coachman in City or country; has perfectly understands it in every respect; has the very best references. Address C., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES A SITUATION in the counting establishment of a first-jersey or dismount-ing establishment; is willing to go to California. The best of references given as to character and ability. Address C. K. S., Box No. 413 Newark, N. J.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER AND coachman; one who has good recommendations, and is willing to make himself generally useful, will receive a good home. Inquire Hanover Fire Insurance Company, No. 46 Wall-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business and can give good City references, at the second stable from 5th-av., on 39th-st., at 10 o'clock.

WANTED—IN AN INSURANCE OFFICE, A smart, intelligent boy, about 14 or 15 years of age, residing with his parents. Address, in his own handwriting, INSURANCE, Box No. 2,964 Post-office.

WANTED—A STEADY, SMART STABLE-MAN to take charge of two horses and a private stable, with new wagon, harness, &c.; steady work and good pay. Address W., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A LAD IN AN OFFICE; ONE WHO resides with his parents in the City. Apply at No. 6 Coenties slip, up stairs.

WANTED—A WET NURSE, IN THE CITY. A respectable woman. A good situation is offered. Apply at No. 36 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A BOY IN A DRY GOODS JOBBING house; one residing with his parents preferred. Address D. & Co., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TWO TRAVELING AGENTS TO SELL by sample in the country. Address Box No. 3,951 Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLAEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 336 Navy-st., and No. 6 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WEDDING CARDS.
[illegible]

CARPET WARP,
COLORED AND UNCOLORED.
H. A. HARVEY,
No. 84 Maiden-lane.

PERSONAL.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN DESIROUS OF joining a first-class militia regiment, to serve in the City; uniforms, &c., furnished. Address O., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c. at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIME; Mlle. ERNESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

WALLACK'S—THE WINNING SUIT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—FRA DIAVOLA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE SEA OF ICE.

IRVING HALL—STEREOPTICON.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE FRENCH SPY—DEVILISH GOOD JOKE.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from Maryland this morning is meagre and indefinite. At 1 o'clock yesterday the rebels made their appearance on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Bladensburgh and Beltsville, seven and twelve miles respectively from Washington, and interrupted telegraphic communication, since which time there have been neither dispatches nor trains. The latest information from Washington is brought to Baltimore by a gentleman who left the former city at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, at which time there was no fighting going on. Philadelphia furnishes its usual quantity of wild sensation reports, even going so far as to telegraph last evening that Washington had been captured. Telegraphic communication has been promptly restored between Philadelphia and Baltimore, and the damage to the Gunpowder Bridge is ascertained to be four hundred feet entirely burned, and about four hundred partly damaged. It is estimated that the repairs will require from four to seven days. The rebels appear to have moved away from the vicinity of the railroad, and from the immediate neighborhood of Baltimore. Yesterday morning, our cavalry dashed into Frederick City, routed the rebel guard of one hundred men left there, and recaptured the place. But little damage had been done to the place, the citizens having paid a ransom of $20,000. From Hagerstown, it is reliably reported that there are no rebels west of South Mountain, and that Gen. HUNTER'S forces are active. Gen. HOWE is in command at Harper's Ferry, and communication between Cumberland and Martinsburgh has been reopened.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamer *Etna*, from Liverpool June 29, via Queenstown June 30, arrived here yesterday with one day's later news, but there is nothing in her advices. A meeting of the opposition members of the House of Commons had been held, at which was submitted a resolution of censure of the Government for its course on the Denmark war question. On the same evening the in House of Commons Mr. DISRAELI gave notice that he intended to move the resolution on the Fourth of July. The papers generally declare that the adoption of the resolution would result in expelling the present ministry. The tone of the London press was gradually becoming more warlike. The reported capture of the Island of Alsen by the Prussians is confirmed; the Prussians suffering but small loss. The Danes lost several guns. The United States war steamer *Sacramento* was at Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, May 5, and the *Wyoming* on May 17.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. Secretary FESSENDEN was, yesterday morning, introduced to a number of the National Bankers, of this City, who waited upon him at the Treasury Office. He subsequently had a lengthy conference with the Associated City Banks, the results of which were left to be determined at an adjourned meeting this morning.

A dispatch, from Washington to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, says: "Major-Gen. REYNOLDS is assigned to the command of the Nineteenth Army Corps as reorganized. This arrangement will not affect Gen. BANKS' position of the Army of the Gulf. The troops of the Department of North Carolina and Virginia, serving with the Army of the Potomac in the field, under Gen. SMITH, will constitute the Eighteenth Army Corps, and Major-Gen. W. F. SMITH is assigned to the command of the corps. Gen. B. F. BUTLER will command the remainder of the troops in this department, having his headquarters at Fortress Monroe. This last is interpreted as virtually depriving Gen. BUTLER of any command in the field, just as Gen. BANKS was disposed of by the appointment of Gen. CANBY. Each is converted into a sort of Military Governor."

Col. DANIEL MCCOOK, desperately wounded in the assault of the 27th, on Kenesaw Mountain, has reached Cincinnati. He is comfortable, and will speedily recover, though a rifle ball passed through his chest, grazing his lungs.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. The Committee on Annual Taxes presented a report of their action in relation to ascertaining, by direction of the Board, what power the Board have to enforce the delivery of the assesment rolls to their own body, and whether the non-compliance with the law, as to the time of delivery, will violate the tax levy. Upon these points the opinion of the legal adviser to the Board was obtained, and is to the effect that the Board "might obtain a writ of mandamus to compel the Tax Commissioners to make delivery of the assessment rolls; but the difficulty in the case is, that the books are detained by a person who, as far as the decision of the courts have gone, has ceased to be a Commissioner of Taxes;" and that if the tax books are in possession of the Board on September 1, the date on which, by law, they are required to be given over to the Receiver of Taxes, the Tax Levy will be valid. The new Commissioners sent in, with one exception, all the books they had obtained possession of, being those concerning the real estate in the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Sixteenth Wards, and the second volume of the Nineteenth Ward. The books of real estate of the Twelfth Ward are withheld for completion, and will be ready for delivery in a few days. All the books and papers concerning personal estate have been carried away by the old Commissioners. The Comptroller's second quarterly report of County finances for 1864 was received and laid over to be printed. The appropriations for the year, it states, including the absorption of a balance of $282,736 13 from last year, amount to $6,486,790 45, of which $4,495,900 40 had been expended at the close of June. The Board adjourned to the 26th inst., at 3 P. M.

It was expected that Judge BRADY of the Common Pleas would yesterday render decision in the Williamson contempt case frequently reported in the TIMES, but upon the suggestion of the parties the matter was postponed until Friday.

United States Commissioner OSBORN yesterday discharged LAUGHLAN BREMAN, who had been brought before him accused of stealing from the navy-yard nine copper bolts. The discharge was on the ground that it did not appear that the bolts were the property of the United States, the complainant.

Money was again in active demand. Stocks lower, and Gold 7@10 ₩ cent. down from Monday's prices.

The extremely stringent Money Market yesterday effectually checked speculation in produce and merchandise, and, in very many instances, seriously embarrassed the speculators. At the Produce Exchange, prices of nearly all kinds of Breadstuffs, Provisions and Whisky were much lower, under a pressure to realize, without leading to any general activity. General Merchandise was heavy and irregular. Freights were quiet.

The Live Stock market this week is supplied with 37,170 animals of all kinds, including 4,983 beeves, 168 cows, 2,509 cows and calves, 11,134 sheep and lambs, and 18,376 swine. Our receipts show an increase in all kinds of stock, except sheep. The total supply of cattle has been about 1,500 greater than last week, footing up at the different City markets and at Bergen nearly 5,000 head. The market has been a declining one, and closed dull. The best bullocks brought about 18c., net weight, while medium to good cattle, have sold from 14c. to 16½c. Choice beeves have brought nearly as high figures as last week, we should judge about ½c. lower, but for medium steers, fully 1c. The receipts of sheep have not been as large as last week, and prices have advanced. The market was active on Tuesday, sheep rating 6c.@6½c., live weight, for common, 7c. for good, while selected ones would probably bring 8c. The hog market is more active than last week, with better prices for some qualities—prime corn-fed rating at 11½c.@11¾c.; medium, 11c.@11½c.; light and fat, 11c.@11½c.; still-fed, 10¾c.@11c.

The Invasion.

It is quite impossible this morning to speculate intelligibly or to any purpose upon the military news and rumors furnished by telegraph. The interruption of telegraphic and railroad communication with the National Capital causes all operations in that vicinity to be screened from our view, or only to be seen at such a distance, and through such a distorted and befogged medium, as to render confusion worse confounded. On the one hand, the rebels are reported as retreating across the Potomac, and on the other, fighting is reported to be in progress at the immediate outposts of Washington.

The Rebel Invasion as Affecting the Military Situation.

What is the real military importance of this rebel movement North? Does it materially change the military situation, which was previously regarded to be very favorable? These questions are important, for the Copperheads are doing their best to make the invasion a means of disheartening and disgusting the people with the war. They always use every unpleasant turn of affairs to make it appear that the rebellion cannot be overcome. Some of them, in view of the interests of their party, avoid making this argument in set terms, but they, none the less, take good care to shape their language to produce that impression. There are many faint-hearted, yet well-meaning, men, who have no broader faith in the final issue than what passing events supply. The opponents of the Government seize every opportunity to play upon the fears of these people, in one way or another, and often with considerable effect, as the ballot-box shows.

This rebel movement was not expected, and no particular preparation was made to guard against it. It is represented to be all the more unfortunate on that account. In fact, it is a strong indication that there is no serious danger in it. Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, from the commencement of his present campaign, has had the entire disposal of all the National forces. His military judgment, all admit, is excellent. It is fair to presume that, after crossing the James, he would not have left the Upper Potomac comparatively undefended, if anything serious was to be apprehended by a movement of the enemy across it. The route northward from the enemy's position was notorious enough, for they have traversed it again and again. Their ability to put troops on that route was plain enough. Gen. GRANT'S omission to bar up the route by fortifications and heavy detachments would have been the most enormous of military blunders, could the enemy gain any decisive advantage by it. It might be safely assumed that he is incapable of any such blunder.

This antecedent presumption is every way borne out by the result thus far realized. The rebels who have crossed the Potomac have gained no military advantage. They have not even ventured to assail any important military point. They have ridden pretty much at random through Maryland, plundered a few houses, torn up a few rails, burned a bridge or two, and stirred up a good deal of harmless dust. They have made one stiff little fight, but have nothing to show for it. The ten days during which they have been operating have yielded them nothing of any mentionable value. We say nothing of their picking up Maj.-Gen. FRANKLIN. If they have accomplished no more, when we had but a mere handful of troops to interfere with them, it may well be believed that they can do nothing in the days to come. Troops—veterans, as well as militia—are now pouring in upon them from all quarters. They must soon retreat or be hemmed in. Even now it is very doubtful whether they can return to their lines in Virginia without great losses, both of men and material. It is indeed, possible that they may be captured *en masse*. The plunder they will carry with them, if they return without any further harm, must be very limited, for they have no transportation trains of any account. In every point of view, the rebel movement which the Copperheads have treated as if it were a disastrous turn to the Summer's campaign, now appears to have no material bearing whatever upon the military situation.

That situation, it should be kept in mind, is full of promise. All reasonable hopes are fast being consummated. SHERMAN has overcome all the tremendous obstacles that lay in his path to Atlanta, and is now virtually the master of that key to the whole Southwest. GRANT has effected a lodgment in the rear of Richmond, which substantially gives him the command of communications that are indispensable to the rebel capital, and from which it is impossible for LEE to displace him. Gen. GRANT, whose indisposition to boast is as well understood as his ability to perform, does not hesitate to declare his absolute confidence that, with his present foothold, he can compel the abandonment of Richmond at no distant day. Even during the very investment of Vicksburgh, he was never better assured in his own mind of the ultimate result, than he now is of the early fall of the rebel capital. What his particular mode of operations is going to be, how much he trusts to hard fighting, and how much to the effects of his still, stern gripe, we do not profess to know, nor is it necessary to know in order to participate in his confidence. The general advantages of his position are apparent to everybody. The character of his army insures that he has the means, his own character insures that he has the ability, to turn those advantages to the best account. The people, therefore, even without a knowledge of his particular plans, can justly anticipate with confidence what he regards as a certainty.

Let no true man heed the outcries of the Copperheads concerning the terrible aspects of this "invasion." They are merely fit to frighten children. Those who care to learn the real progress and prospects of the war should look only to the operations against Richmond and Atlanta. These alone will tell the story.

The Military Reserve of the Nation—The Duty of the States.

We cannot help hoping that, if anything will ever serve to open the eyes of the public to the defects of our militia system, it will be the events now taking place in Maryland and Pennsylvania. This is the third time that these States have been invaded, and every time the enemy has found them totally unprepared to receive him, although the Governors possess full power, under the existing law, to put every able-bodied man under arms. Year after year, with full knowledge of the fact that a "rebel raid" across the Potomac was one of the likeliest incidents of each campaign, the people of these States have waited in perfect tranquillity until he had made his appearance in large force. The appearance of parties of cavalry, or even of a division, is not sufficient to rouse them. There has to be "reliable" information of the arrival of a corps or two before the great "rush to arms" is made, or the war meetings are convened. The Governor first calls for regiments; but as the regiments do not appear with the necessary rapidity, or, in fact, appear at all, the enemy continues to advance, harry and lay waste. The Governor then offers to receive volunteers by companies, and companies begin to be raised, but just at this moment telegraphic communication is suspended, and the curtain falls on a great mob of "citizens," running into the towns for shelter, and threatening the rebels with vengeance dire, if he does not immediately run away, which he never does till the United States have been gathered from all quarters of the Union to repel him. What makes this all the more inexcusable is, that there is little doubt that the present raid will cost more to Pennsylvania and Maryland, in the destruction of property, and the suspension of business, than it would have cost to have kept 50,000 militia under arms for the last four years.

After every one of these catastrophes there is, of course, a wide-spread disposition to cast the blame on the Government at Washington. No blunder on the part of the national authorities will exonerate the States from the task of providing the ordinary means of protecting themselves against invasion, unless it can be shown that the President has been armed with the power of depriving war of all uncertainty. Nothing could justify such supineness as Pennsylvania and Maryland have recently exhibited, except the discovery of some means of rendering all military operations carried on by the United States forces perfectly certain of success. Until this is done, war will remain with us as with the rest of the world, in a large degree a game of chance, and its various contingences will have accordingly to be provided against, like all other risks of life, by those whom they are likely to affect. The best General in command of the best army in the world may be defeated, and yet the Border States seem to act as if this were impossible, or as, if Gen. GRANT failed and the rebels came North, it was Mr. LINCOLN'S affair, not theirs.

The truth of the matter is, that a large, well organized, well drilled militia, in a constant state of readiness for the field, is not only the only proper reserve for the armies of the United States, but the only sure means of preventing a standing army from ever becoming dangerous to our liberties. Every able-bodied man ought to be compelled to serve in it, for some portion of every year, and those who cannot afford to serve for nothing, ought to be paid by the State, and armed and equipped by it. And it ought to be made the duty of the Governor to enforce the law; no discretion should be left him. In answer to the objection that our business men cannot afford the time necessary for such a duty, we can only say that they can if they must. They would, if necessary, speedily arrange their affairs with reference to it. Every young man beginning life, would keep it in mind in his calculations; and we should speedily cease to feel its effects on our money-making operations, any more than our abstinence from labor on Sunday or the Fourth of July and New-Year's day. And we greatly fear it will have to be made a national concern. If left to the individual States, some will do their duty, and others not; and when the crisis comes, the loss and suffering will fall as heavily on the vigilant and prepared, as on the laggards, cowards and indifferents.

THE NEW RAILWAY PROTECTOR.—When *Punch*, some years ago, published the picture showing how to guard against railway accidents, by strapping a couple of Directors upon the engine, the idea was laughed at as a capital joke, but nobody had the least thought of its ever being practically illustrated. This war, however, amid all the marvels which it has brought out, the new inventions and new applications of old ones which it has produced, has actually made that flight of fancy a fact. Gen. WASHBURNE, commanding at Memphis, has realized that joke. He found that his railroad trains were liable to an accident against which the utmost care of those who were running the trains, could not guard, viz: that of being fired into by rebel guerrillas. He found also, that instead of such accidents, when they occurred, being followed by the disapprobation of the rebel public, there were some of the citizens of Memphis who publicly applauded the ruffians who caused the disaster, and other persons along the line of the road who approved of the accidents and encouraged them. It was not difficult to draw a conclusion that there was some connection between those who caused and those who applauded these accidents, and the General not only drew this conclusion, but concluded that he would use these friends of the guerrillas as protectors, and therefore, by an order dated July 6, he has directed that forty of these sympathizers with guerrillas be compelled to do protective duty, twenty each day riding on the train "in the most conspicuous positions. The General adds that quarters will be fitted up for these new-fashioned guards "*where they will be tenderly cared for when not on duty on trains.*" We wonder if he is a reader of IZAAK WALTON; for this part of his order reminds one of that frog whom the patient angler, as he sewed his mouth up to make him a proper bait, was to treat "as though he loved him."

We shall look with interest to see what is the effect of the Washburne Protectors. The General ought to apply for a patent at once for his invention. Or is he so public spirited as to give his fellow citizens the benefit of it without fee or reward? We sincerely hope that the twenty Secessionists may enjoy their railroad riding, and their tender treatment "when not on duty;" and that their labors may be only wearisome and not dangerous to them, and beneficial to their fellow-citizens.

Throwing off Responsibility.

Whatever reason there may be to alter any opinion heretofore expressed as to the scope of the so-called invasion, there can be none whatever as to the needlessness of the alarms which have been rung at every village station where a rebel scout has made his appearance. The alarmists have put us to an enormous cost in the mere matter of telegrams. Our news columns bear witness that we have been compelled to give up, repeatedly, as much as half a page to what a close scrutiny has proved to be a mere mass of verbiage detailing over and over again, *ad nauseam*, some petty story of the burning of a railway bridge, or the destruction of some obnoxious citizen's private property.

The mere cost of this reckless habit of magnifying comparatively trifling occurrences, however, is the smallest part of the trouble. It is a habit which indicates, we are sorry to say, the existence, in portions of the Border States, of a feeling the very opposite of what we call *self-reliance*. It is not the mere love of spreading sensational news that involves us periodically in this deluge of goblin stories whenever some half-score of JEFF. DAVIS' emaciated conscripts make their appearance on the Upper Potomac. It is the chronic condition of dependence into which the Borderers have permitted themselves to be dragged—giving outlet to its whimperings, proclaiming its terrors, parading its abjectness, and insinuating its title to outside help.

Into how large a portion of the Border States this utter renunciation of responsible citizenship has penetrated we do not wish to make a specially minute inquest. But we are justified in reminding our readers that it was never even heard of in Indiana, when her soil was made the theatre of rebel raids, and her whole population rushed to arms; nor in Ohio, when the bushwhackers were close upon her borders. It may be only peculiar, so far as Maryland and Pennsylvania are concerned, to select neighborhoods where the residents are neither Northern nor Southern; where they have no faith in principle, no belief in country, no trust in themselves; where they live by accident, and die—Heaven knows how. And yet, it is impossible to read such missives as Gov. CURTIN has found it his duty within the last few days to issue, in order to spur his fellow-citizens to a decent show of action, without being compelled, as it were, to accept the conclusion that too large a part of Pennsylvania is disposed continually, instead of trusting in her own stout arms, to look abroad for help. And so, too, when we find that these despicable railroad and telegraph forays, instead of spurring the young men of the chief city of the State to instant and bold action, only serves the purpose of sending a company of respectable, middle-aged citizens to a devotional exercise in Independence Hall. A prayer-meeting among a high-toned, pious community can never be out of place. But we submit, that an impromptu squad of volunteer cavalry pushed forward toward Gunpowder Bridge, or the Relay House Station, would form at the time quite as good an indication of rational piety, and a much more practical recognition of moral and civil duty.

It is not necessary to invite comparisons; but we venture to say that were this "invasion" on the borders of New-York, we should have out a force in fifteen hours that would make mincemeat of MCCAUSLAND'S and IMBODENS' cavalry before a second sunset. The truth is, there is too much of this invocation for help from neighbors. It paralyzes the energies of the whole community, and inspires more courage in the hearts of these roving troopers on each successive raid.

GEN. FRANKLIN.—There seems to be now no doubt of the capture of Maj.-Gen. FRANKLIN by the rebels, in Maryland, on Monday. He recently returned from Louisiana, on sick leave of thirty days. He was wounded in the leg at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, and his health was still feeble. He had just made a brief visit to the Army of the Potomac in front of Petersburgh, and was on his way from Philadelphia to Washington, when the train in which he was a passenger was captured.

MUSIC IN THE CENTRAL PARK.—The Central Park Commissioners announce that a cornet band will play on the Lake, at the Park to-day, commencing at 4:30 P. M.

FROM ALBANY.

Gov. Seymour's Appeal to the People of the State.

The Entire National Guard Ordered to be Held in Readiness for Service.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 12.

Gov. SEYMOUR has issued a general order, directing the commandants of all regiments of the National Guard to hold their commands in readiness for immediate service. The Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals are directed to see that this order is at once promulgated throughout their divisions and brigades.

In connection with this order, he also issues an appeal to the people of the State to aid in carrying it out, by joining the National Guard, or by such other measures as will give that organization the numbers required by law. He says:

"Unless this is done at once, I cannot respond to the call now made by the President of the United States. The National Constitution declares that a well-regulated militia is necessary to the security of a Free State. If we had heeded this truth, we should not have been exposed to invasions, to the disgrace of riots, and to the hazards of still greater calamities. The negligence and false economy which led to disregard this warning have been fearfully punished. The cost of arming and equipping the National Guard would have been trifling, compared with the amount which New-York must now pay as its quota of the expense of driving back the armies which now threaten the National Capital. Let us be warned by the errors of the past. I implore all citizens to lay aside passion and prejudice, and unite in carrying out a law clearly demanded by the honor, the interest and the safety of the State and nation. In many parts of New-York this duty has been utterly neglected, and the burden of answering calls for the militia has been thrown upon a few sections of the State. In a time of civil war we are perplexed with many questions which are beyond the grasp of any mind. We see from different stand-points and reach conflicting conclusions. It is only ignorance and bigotry which make these differences and views occasions for controversy and reproach. However we may differ on other points there should be no conflict of opinion as to the duties we owe to the State and National Governments, I exhort all not to allow their passions, their prejudices and suspicions to increase the dangers which overhang us. Let us cordially unite in measures essential to the preservation of the national unity, the power of our State, the peace and good order of society. Foremost amongst them is the organization of those liable to duty without respect to creed or political opinion into local military companies, in order to meet the Constitutional demands of the General Government, to secure the enforcement of the laws of the State, and to afford security to the lives and homes of our citizens. This must be done at once."

THE GOVERNOR'S ORDER.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, July 12, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 14.—The commandants of all the regiments of the National Guard of this State, are hereby ordered to hold their commands in readiness for immediate service.

The Major-Generals commanding divisions, and the several Brigadier-Generals of the State will see that this order is at once promulgated throughout their division and brigade districts.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
ISAAC VANDERPOEL,
Engineer-in-Chief and A. A. A. G.

Proclamation of Gov. Parker of New-Jersey

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, July 12.

The following proclamation has been issued by the Governor of the State:

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

I have been expecting a call from the President of the United States or a requisition from the Governor of the State now invaded by the rebels, for troops to aid in driving back the invaders. Not having received such call or requisition, I assume that the authorities near the scene of action believe that they have sufficient force at their command to meet the emergency. I, however, view the expedition as more serious than an ordinary raid. A battle has been fought within a few miles of Baltimore, and our forces, composed in part of veteran troops, have been driven back. Intelligence has been received that the railway between Philadelphia and Baltimore has been cut, and communication between the East and Washington interrupted. The National Capital is seriously threatened. Although New-Jersey has not yet been officially called upon for troops in this emergency; yet, regarding the danger as imminent, I call upon the citizens of this State to organize immediately into companies, and report to the Adjutant General of the State for thirty days' service in Pennsylvania, Maryland and the District of Columbia.

Given under my hand, and privy seal at Trenton, this 12th day of July, 1864.

(Signed) JOEL PARKER.

Attest: S. M. DICKINSON, Private Secretary.

The Indiana Democratic State Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, July 12.

The Democratic State Convention met here this morning. After the organization, JOSEPH E. MCDONALD was nominated for Governor; DAVID TURPIE, for Lieutenant-Governor, and the balance of the State ticket, including Judge of the Supreme Court, for which the present incumbents were nominated for reelection. The indications are that the platform will embrace a moderate war policy.

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, July 12.

Resolutions were passed by the Democratic Convention this afternoon, denouncing arbitrary arrests, the suppression of the writ of habeas corpus, the suppression of newspapers and the general policy of the national and State Governments; favoring a speedy peace and the prompt payment of the soldiers, and complimenting the troops.

A resolution indorsing VALLANDIGHAM and pledging the State to stand by him to the last, amid much confusion was rejected, and a substitute was adopted pledging the Democracy to maintain civil and personal liberty at all hazards.

The Vermont Democratic State Convention.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Tuesday, July 12.

The Democratic State Convention for the nomination of candidates for State officers and two Electors at Large, was held at this place to-day. The nominees of the convention are as follows: For Governor—Hon. T. P. REDFIELD, of Montpelier; Lieutenant-Governor—CHARLES N. DAVENPORT, of Wilmington; Treasurer—ROBERT MCK. ORMSBY, of Bradford. Electors at Large—EPHRAIM CHAMBERLAIN and JOHN J. DEAVITT. A series of resolutions, mainly devoted to the denunciation of the President's Administration, was adopted. About 250 persons were present.

The War in Missouri, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 12.

Brig.-Gen. PILL, of the colored recruits of Missouri, has been ordered to the field with a brigade of negro troops. Gen. EWING will hereafter have charge of the negro recruiting in the State, and will prosecute the work with greater vigor than it has hitherto been done.

Gen. ROSECRANS' order No. 107 is being very generally responded to throughout the State. The citizens are organizing for self-defence, and the determination is everywhere manifested to put down bushwhacking and plundering.

The Olive-street Hotel was burned down last night. Loss estimated at $35,000: insurance $8,000. The value of the building is not known. The occupants of the stores underneath the hotel escaped with trifling loss.

The Break in the Erie Canal.

ALBANY, Monday, July 11.

The first boat from the break passed Fultonville last night. Up to 11 A. M. to-day, thirteen loads of wheat, five of oats and corn, had passed.

THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

The New Ideas of Our Age—Tendency of Modern Ideas—Benevolence a Christian Idea—Not Held by the Ancients—The Christian Commission—Its Work—A New Chapter in History—What the Rich can Do.

THE BRECHES, Friday, July 8, 1864.

I was looking over the census account of "Vocations" in the United States, and was greatly struck by a wonderful revelation in those plain, dry figures, of what some call "progress," and others "civilization," but what I call the evolution of Christianity in facts. It was the recorded numbers of those engaged in various employments which had *no existence half a century ago*, and nearly all of which are directly tending to increase the comforts of mankind, the diffusion of people over the earth, and the diffusion of general and useful knowledge—and, not least, increasing the capacity of the earth to sustain a greater number of inhabitants in greater happiness. In other words, all these inventions tended in some degree to introduce the prophetic period when "many shall run to and fro;" when the earth shall blossom as the rose; when in the holy mountain none shall molest or make afraid. I grant that this tremendous civil war does not exactly indicate such a period, and I grant that Greek and Roman made great inventions, and were in their day a comparatively civilized people. But I think it evident that the inventions, civilization and progress of our day all tend to different results, tend, on the whole, *to the complete settlement of the earth, the diffusion of knowledge, and the enlargement of human happiness.* The existence of a war, the prevalence of vice, and in some nations the ignorance or the immoralities of the people, do not, fairly considered, overthrow this theory of human progress. War is a necessity of the very controversies which Christianity introduced, of which the controversy about Slavery is one. War being continued, the inventions in regard to the art of war come, of course, but these inventions have not tended to increase bloodshed and cruelty, but the very reverse. But examine (I shall not enumerate them) the numerous wonderful inventions of the last century, and you will find them all tending to increase the means of subsistence, the elevation of mind, and the harmony of the human race. Could the fields of the West be harvested, in this mighty and pressing war, but for those mowing and reaping machines which have just been introduced? Could you send to tens of thousands of readers the Daily TIMES, but for those great and wonder-working presses in your cellar? Could millions of people emigrate to America, to Australia and the isles of the sea, but for the steamer and railroad? Could you circle the earth with the almost omnipresence of your thoughts but for that electric telegraph? Could you transmit to posterity the perfect image of your dead mother but for that art of photography? I need not specify other examples. It is evident that the inventions of our age have taken a new direction. They *tend* directly to produce the results which, the Scriptures say, will at some time be produced. You have, no doubt, read Plutarch, Sallust, Livy, Tacitus, Cicero, (the best of ancient philosophers,) and do you remember, and can you point me to one line of the best authors of antiquity which intimates such a thing as the Rights of Man?—the fraternity of the human race?—the *right* of one to ask, and the *duty* of the other to do, whatever you would have others do unto you? Is there one line which points out the great public duty of instructing, ameliorating the condition of, and elevating the human race? If there be any such, I have forgotten it, and certainly any such doctrines would have been regarded (as some profess to regard them now) as the wildest and most impossible dream of human insanity. All antiquity, and to a great extent, all the middle ages, held exactly the same opinions on this subject which South Carolina held when she went into rebellion—that it was *not* our duty to elevate the great body of mankind, but the very reverse; that the many were made to be the slaves of the few. All the tendencies of the age were, however, in favor of the Christain theory of elevating the human race to knowledge and happiness. All sciences, all inventions, discoveries and benevolence were in favor of it. Hence the great conflict; and, long as this world shall present these great contrasts of light and darkness, so long will there be conflicts, till the end comes.

Just as I was reflecting on this subject, some friend had sent me an article in the *Independent* on the operations of the Christian Commission. I had just written something for its twin brother—the Sanitary Commission. I have been proud of my country, as it put forth its giant strength in a righteous cause—but never felt that it really surpassed all other lands till I looked upon the glorious acts of these twin associations! Then I felt it surpassed all Greek, all Roman fame! Search among the renowned heroes of antiquity; search among the knights of the Middle Ages; aye, come down to the present age of boasting Britain and glory-seeking France, and show me when the battle-field has been visited by hundreds of benevolent men, carrying water to thirsty lips in one hand, and the water of life to thirsty souls in the other! Show me the dark and dreary hospitals of sick and wounded soldiers visited and nursed by the first women of the land! Show me that, and I will, perhaps, admit that we have over-estimated the character and virtues of our country.

I have searched history to find the establishment of benevolent institutions. I can find the beginning of orphan homes, for the maintenance of the children of soldiers killed, perhaps as early as the later days of Greece, and of foundling asylums in the early ages of Christianity, but this is all. Not one of the purely *benevolent* institutions, without any reasons of State, can be found till modern times. Such works as have been done in our army by the Christian and Sanitary Commissions have, I think, been done nowhere else in the world. It is one of the new ideas evoked by this war, one of those great facts which illustrates how God is continually, in all time,

"From seeming evil still educing good."

I make two short extracts from the writer in the *Independent*, to show some striking features of the Christian Commission:

"Many letters had also been written describing the circumstances of the death of soldiers who came under the care of the delegates. A lock of hair from the forehead of each one so dying in each case accompanying the letter which conveyed the sad news to the 'dear ones far away.' There is, it seems to me, an exquisite tenderness in this thoughtful procedure, exacted by the commission of all its delegates in the field; and thousands of sorrowing hearts are to-day blessing, I do not doubt, the organization which, even in little things, remembers to be Christian and faithful to the tenderest and most sacred instincts of humanity.

One fact should not be omitted here, and that is that our soldiers always welcome religious conversation and exercises. The roughest amongst them will weep at a word of Christian love and tender entreaty.

They will kneel with you right on the damp ground, in the hospital, in the very field of battle, anywhere, in prayer for themselves and their country. Tell them that you represent the Christian Commission, and their hearts open to you spontaneously. They know there is something practical in its Christianity; that it has crackers as well as tracts to give; that cares for the body as well as the soul, and they meet you with a clasp of the hand and a welcome in their faces which is to you more eloquent than any words."

That lock of hair! What a volume of kindness is thus expressed? Yes! And that soldier's eager look for the food of the gospel! That pouring out, by the Christian delegate, of the waters of life! There, where that stream has become the river of death, how turns the soldier to look upon the river of life! Is not this something worth recording? Is not this a new chapter of history?

Though Agar's prayer, "give me neither poverty nor riches," should be the prayer of every wise man, yet one might wish to be rich, when there are such glorious opportunities to make riches tell in the work of benevolence, and the illustration of Christian charities. Ah! how few who have wealth in this world really know how to use it! Let the Christian Commission be sustained. Let no casuist start doubts upon its prudence or economy. But rather go where the wounded man is, hand him the bread and water of life, and trust the words of Jesus, that "inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, ye have done it unto me."

When I reflect upon these developments of the war, I think God will not leave the people He has founded; that amidst storm and darkness, our flag, baptised in the blood and borne on the prayers of Christianity, will still flame in the front of nations, their hope and their defence.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

Amusements.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—AUBER'S opera of "Fra Diavolo" was revived here on Monday evening, and attracted a good and fashionable audience. It has evidently been put on the stage in great haste, and without that regard to preparatory rehearsal, which the light but delicate music of the French composer demanded. Some of the principal singers were at fault, and the concerted music generally hobbled rather than moved. "Fra Diavolo" makes a rather serious demand on the limited resources of the company. The caste involves not only good leading artists, but very good secondary ones, and these in the present state of the musical market are difficult to supply. At the Olympic they are exceedingly bad. The gentleman who played the part of *Lord Allcash* must have been selected by mistake, and under the impression that the burlesque and not the opera was to be performed. The *Lorenzo*, too, was tender to a degree of absolute softness. Mr. CASTLE'S *Fra Diavolo* was less angular than his *Don Cæsar*, and his dress, if possible, more absurd. The music of the *rôle* does not lie in the best part of his voice, and hence in the concerted pieces the latter was not heard to advantage. Still the performance indicates improvement. Mr. CAMPBELL'S *Beppo* was the best sustained part in the opera. His make-up was excellent. The *Zerlina* of Made. BORCHARD was good, but a little too mature for the "Innkeeper's lovely daughter." The graceful vivacity which characterised this lady's acting whilst at the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, seems to have deserted her now that she is on a somewhat larger stage. Miss LOUISA MYERS, as *Lady Allcash*, acted very prettily, but is scarcely equal to the musical requirements of the part.

The opera has been placed upon the stage in a neat and creditable manner. The scenery and costumes are both good. Mr. REIFF'S orchestra played with its usual vigor, and the chorus exerted itself unsparingly. BALFE'S opera of the "Rose of Castille" is in preparation. It is only by the production of such works that the company can hope to save itself. French music requires tact, taste and style, three qualities which we have not remarked in any of the members of the Olympic company. English music is a plant of sturdier growth, and will bear rough handling.

Obituary.

SERGT. ALLEN, SEVENTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.

Sergt. JAMES LAWRENCE ALLEN, named after Commander LAWRENCE, of "Don't give up the Ship" memory, whose death was recorded in our paper of yesterday, although only eighteen years of age when he was killed at Petersburgh, Va., a fortnight ago, had already been in the service over three years, and had reënlisted for a second term. He was made First Sergeant of Company D, Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, for good conduct. Large in stature, when fifteen years old, he readily passed the mustering officer at the beginning of the war. He has an only brother, but a few years older, who is a Captain in the Seventeenth Connecticut Volunteers, now at St. Augustine, Fla., and his father, Capt. WILLIAM ALLEN, is Commander of one of our gunboats in the Gulf Squadron.

The funeral of this youthful veteran at Norwalk, yesterday, attracted hundreds of the citizens, old and young, and was deeply solemn and impressive. Connecticut may well be proud of such sons.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Army Movements after the Evacuation of Kenesaw—Entrance into Marietta.

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

RIGHT WING OF THE ARMY,
NINE MILES SOUTH OF MARIETTA,
Monday, July 4, 1864.

THE RIGHT REINFORCED.

The operations of this portion of the army yesterday were mostly confined to pursuing the fleeing enemy, and picking up deserters and prisoners. On the evening of July 1, when Gen. HASCALL had pushed his division so far to the east and south in pursuit of the rebels, Gen. SCHOFIELD expressed considerable anxiety for the safety of the division, fearing, if the situation should become known to the enemy, the command would be exposed to great peril. Early next morning, therefore, the division of Gen. MORGAN L. SMITH, of the Fifteenth Corps, was put under way from the extreme left of the army, and at about 10 o'clock had passed along the whole length of our long line, and was in good protecting distance from the Twenty-third Corps. The 2d passed away without any particular events to mark it. Gen. STONEMAN, however, had gone out on an expedition, circling wide around to the rear, striking the river down below the mouth of Sweetwater, and was reported making good progress. On the morning of the 3d of July the division of Gen. SMITH was sent in on the right of Gen. HASCALL, whose division then moved a little to the left, to close up with Gen. COX. Four regiments were deployed in front of the division, and pushed out as skirmishers, to endeavor to ascertain the enemy's whereabouts and purposes. They advanced a mile without meeting any forces.

Early in the morning Capt. N. DANIELS, of the Signal Corps, had gone out to the lines to reconnoiter the situation, and endeavor to open communication with the left of the army. Coming to a house which stood on a commanding summit, he ascended to the top of it, and leveling his glass at the top of Kinesaw, discovered a signal-flag floating on it, which sent a strange thrill through him—a suspicion that it was ours. He expressed his suspicion to those standing below, and at once all was animation and excitement. The flagmen immediately brought the flag to the top of the house; the telescope was leveled across the chimney, and after "calling" the distant station a few minutes, the Captain had the deep pleasure of seeing that he was recognized and answered. Still a little uncertain, he sent the inquiry, "Are we in possession of Kinesaw?" They reply without delay, "Our forces hold Kinesaw." They speak the language of Federals, "the mountain is ours." Presently after a courier arrived from Gen. STONEMAN, saying that he had driven them across Sweetwater without difficulty, and was still in rapid pursuit up the river bank, cannonading them at short intervals, whenever they attempted to halt. At 2 o'clock the message came from the top of Kinesaw, "Our forces entered Marietta at 11 o'clock." Surely this is a worthy predecessor of the great to-morrow, the birthday of the nation, the anniversary of Vicksburgh and Gettysburgh.

Heavy clouds of smoke had been seen during the forenoon rising in the direction of Vining's Bridge over the river, a short distance above the railroad. It could not be ascertained what the import of it was.

Many prisoners were taken during the day; some statements make it a thousand along the whole line. These give it as their belief—though they know nothing, of course—that the enemy will not hazard a general engagement this side the river, but only attempt to impede our crossing, and then fall back to the opposite bank.

JULY 4—7:30 A. M.

Pontoon trains are moving toward the river. Heavy cannonading is going on about three miles to the left. MCPHERSON'S command is all transferred to this wing of the army.

G. P. F.

GOLD PENS.—Mr. MORTON explains, in our advertising columns, the reason of his having advanced the price of the gold pens of his manufacture.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.—Mr. A. MORTON, the eminent manufacturer of Gold Pens, has at length been compelled by the continual advance in nominal values caused by the inflation of our currency, to advance the prices of his goods. He has stood out through many months, incurring heavy losses in the hope that the end of the war would speedily enable him to boast that he had sold his pens throughout at peace prices; but he gives notice to-day that he can stand out no longer, and must henceforth charge enough for his goods to cover their cost.

This is termed an advance in prices but not quite accurately. Every farmer can buy one, a dozen, or a hundred of MORTON'S pens for less produce, every manufacturer for less cloth, every workman for less labor, than in 1860. It is simply a readjustment of nominal to actual values. We hope to hear that his trade is unaffected by it; for we hold it no man's true interest to buy any more than to sell goods for less than their honest cost.—*Tribune.*

A Card.

Owing to the enormous advance in the prices not only of the precious metals, but of every other commodity, I find it impossible to continue longer the sale of my Pens at old rates. This I regret exceedingly, as I had hoped to continue without change; but, having to buy gold at the present fabulous prices, this is no longer possible.

My friends and the public will give me credit, however, for having struggled long and hard against the universal pressure to depreciate the Government credit and currency. The advance now made is not enough to cover me, with gold at present rates; should it remain where it is, or go still higher, a further rise in prices must be made. In any case, however, I intend, as heretofore, to sell a better article for less money than it can be bought for elsewhere.

A circular, with engravings of all the sizes, styles and present prices, will be sent on receipt of letter postage.

Address A. MORTON,
No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.
JULY 11, 1864.

Demulcent, DEMULCENT, Demulcent.
DEMULCENT, DEMULCENT, DEMULCENT.
This entirely new soap, for chapped and tender hands, is made only by
J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, N. Y.
To be had of all druggists and grocers.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes.
Also, SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for silver-plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., made and imported before the late increase in duties, at less than present cost prices. FERRIS & SON, boot makers, No. 81 Nassau-st. and 694 Broadway, next below 4th-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
No. 625 Broadway.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or Brown. Instantaneous, reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all Druggists. Inimitable Hair Cutting, No. 1 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

KITCHINGS—DISNEY.—On Tuesday, July 5, JNO. A. KITCHINGS and HENRIETTA A. DISNEY, daughter of Mr. Henry Disney, by Rev. C. W. Bolton, all of this City.

WILBOUR—SIMONSON.—On Tuesday, July 12, at Trinity Church, New-York, by Rev. Lawrence H. Mills, Rector of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, Mr. JOHN A. WILBOUR, of this City, and Miss AMELIA M., daughter of the late Benjamin S. Simonson, of Richmond, Staten Island.

DIED.

BEEKMAN.—On Thursday, July 7, at headquarters Army of the Potomac, Lieut. STEPHEN DEWITT BEEKMAN, Second Cavalry, U. S. A., (grandson of Dr. S. D. Beekman, and great grandson of Col. William Barber and the late George Clinton, Vice-President of the United States,) aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Trinity Church, at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, 14th inst., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

BENJAMIN.—On Sunday, Feb. 28, 1864, near Floyd, La., RICHARD GRAHAM, second son of the late William Benjamin, in the 25th year of his age.

Deceased was taken from his house in Carroll Parish, La., on the night of the 27th of February last, by a band of guerrillas, who compelled him to accompany them to the place above-mentioned, where, on the day following, without the least provocation on his part, or assigning any cause for their brutality, they deliberately shot him.

BOYD.—On Tuesday, July 12, WILLIAM BOYD, aged 65 years.

The friends of the family, and those of his sons, Peter and John Crerar, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 23 West 26th-st., on Thursday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DARLING.—On Tuesday, July 12, CLARENCE DARLING, son of William A. Darling, in the 18th year of his age, and a student of Yale College.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, No. 9 East 41st-st., on Friday, the 15th inst., at 3 P. M.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

ELY.—At sea, on Saturday, July 9, on passage from St. Augustine, Fla., EZRA B. ELY, son of H. G. and C. M. Ely, aged 24 years and 27 days.

FRASER.—On Monday morning, July 11, TILLIE L., youngest daughter of the late Joseph Fraser, aged 22 years.

Funeral services at her late residence, 50th-st., first house west of 6th-av., on Wednesday, at 11 A. M.

FROTHINGHAM.—At Burlington, near Boston, on Tuesday, July 5, Mrs. FROTHINGHAM, wife of Rev. N. L. Frothingham, and eldest daughter of the late Peter C. Brooks, of Boston.

GREGORY.—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, July 12, after a lingering illness, AMANDA C., widow of the late Walter Gregory, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

LETOURNEUR.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 12, AUGUSTE LETOURNEUR, in the 38th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

MORE.—At the residence of her parents, Northeast Centre, Dutchess County, on Thursday, July 7, AGNES MONCRIEF, (niece of Judge Moncrief, of this City,) youngest child of George F. and Agnes A. More, aged 9 years, 9 months and 14 days.

After a beautiful and eloquent address and prayers by Rev. Dr. Sayers, of Pine Plains, and singing by the choir, attended by a large concourse of neighbors and friends, the remains were deposited in the family burial plot.

OAKLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 11, WILLIAM FORREST, eldest son of the late Robert S. and Mary E. Oakley.

His friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Congregational Church, corner of Clinton and Lafayette avs., Brooklyn, this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

REQUA.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 12, LELIA MAUD, daughter of Henry M. and Catharine Requa, aged 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Mr. Benjamin Brown, North Broadway, Yonkers, on Thursday next, at 3½ P. M. Cars leave Chambers-st. depot at 2 P. M., and 30th-st. at 2:22. Returning, leave Yonkers at 5:41 and 6:30 P. M.

ROSS.—On Tuesday, July 12, PHEBE, wife of William Ross, late of Manchester, England, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, Franklin-av., near Willoughby-av., Brooklyn, this day, (Wednesday,) the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ Liverpool papers please copy.

THIBOU.—In Belmont, Allegany County, N. Y., on Saturday, July 2, of consumption, ANNA THIBOU, second daughter of Lewis and Abby Thibou, formerly of New-ark, N. J.

WAYLAND.—On Tuesday, July 12, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mrs. LETITIA WAYLAND, relict of the late Charles Wayland, aged 75 years and 20 days, a native of Bath, England.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 156 Clermont-av., corner of Willoughby-av., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock on Thursday, July 14.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 425.—July 12, 1864.
65, 41, 71, 42, 48, 70, 44, 12, 51, 47, 3, 18.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 426.—July 13, 1864.
27, 38, 9, 52, 66, 2, 4, 10, 77, 53, 40, 42, 15.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 329.—July 12, 1864.
73, 44, 10, 9, 19, 37, 42, 33, 12, 46, 15, 27.
CLASS 330.—July 12, 1864.
24, 46, 27, 76, 16, 13, 74, 20, 70, 1, 60, 59, 38.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN
OF
$200,000,000.

THIS LOAN IS AUTHORIZED by Act of Congress of March 8, 1864, which provides for its REDEMPTION IN COIN, at any period not less than ten or more than forty years from its date, at the pleasure of the Government.

UNTIL ITS REDEMPTION, five per cent. interest is to be paid semi-annually, IN COIN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE LOAN are received by the National Banks in United States notes, or in such currency or other funds as are taken by them on deposit at par.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR LOCAL TAXATION adds from one to three per cent. per annum to its value.

THE RATE OF INTEREST on this loan, although but five per cent. in coin, is as much greater in currency as the difference between the market value of currency and gold.

AS A RULE, the five per cent. specie securities of all solvent Governments are always at par or above, and currency now funded in the National Loan will be worth its face in gold, besides paying a regular and liberal per centage to the holder.

THE AUTHORIZED AMOUNT of this loan is two Hundred Million Dollars. The amount of subscriptions reported to the Treasury at Washington is over

$70,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st..
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, 650 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS
which are depositaries of public money, and all
RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS
throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks,) will furnish further information on application and
AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, *keeps the head clean, cool and healthy,* will not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *Is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

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CHAPTER II.

And he did many wonderful works, insomuch that his name was pronounced in many tongues.

And there came in unto him Judith, from the seaport of New-Bedford, who had been sick for many years, and after some days her pains were gone, she slept soundly, and did rejoice in eating her food.

And Asa, from those which are called Quakers in the great City of Philadelphia, wrote an epistle saying "O! Drake, accept thou this money, which is called Greenback and hath the picture of Abraham thy friend on one end—for verily, I was weak, exhausted and despondent, I ate but little and suffered many pains, and thy Plantation Bitters gave me health, likened only unto the vigor of youth."

And upon such as were afflicted with Liver Complaint, with Sour Stomach, with General Debility, and Dyspeptic pains, in all parts of the land, did these Bitters produce astonishing cures.

But some unbelievers existed—and some croakers arose—those whose occupation was gone—and they said many malicious things, and trumpeted their dying sorrows through many papers.

Then Abraham came the closer unto Drake and said: "This reminds me of a story, which is to say, boys always stone the best trees. Be of good cheer. Once in Sangamon County even I was bilious"—but the bursting of a shell from the direction of Petersburgh, caused Abraham to travel a little fast, and he only said "Send me a bottle of Plantation Bitters for I have not time to wait;" so we have lost his story.

But Drake flourisheth like a green bay tree—the rocks bear witness to his skill, and the fences proclaim his works, so that those who run may read, and none need suffer who will use the Plantation Bitters.

And the multitude with one voice said: "Explain unto us the Delphic meaning of S. T. 1860. X." But because of the many people his voice could not be heard, and he promised to explain all in his next Epistle which will be Chapter III.

And the crowd departed, each with a bottle of Bitters in their hands.

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FORTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE
has fully established the superiority of
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over all other healing preparations.
It cures all kinds of SORES, CUTS, SCALDS, BURNS, BOILS, ULCERS, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, STIES, PILES, CORNS, SORE LIPS, SORE EYES, &c., &c., REMOVING THE PAIN AT ONCE, AND REDUCING THE MOST ANGRY LOOKING SWELLINGS AND INFLAMMATION AS IF BY MAGIC.
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NOISES IN THE HEAD,
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CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
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Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
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OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS
From the Journal of Commerce.

CATARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.

From the Tribune.

EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear.

From the Christian Times.

SIGHT RESTORED.

CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic, inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Opthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR AUGUST, 1864.
CONTENTS:
A CLUB-MAN IN AFRICA.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Wild Bull of Equatorial Africa.—An African Tornado.—The Gorilla Dance.—Detained.—By Ox and Hammock, in Angola.—The Djikikunka.—Christmas-Eve in the Casemanche.
THEODOSIA BURR.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Portraits of Theodosia in 1796 1797 and 1802.
MISSING.
THE MILITARY HOSPITALS AT FORTRESS MONROE.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Hampton Hospital.—The Chesapeake Hospital.—Hospital Ward.—The Drug-Shop.—Washer-Women.—"Frank."—"Sport."—The Grave-Yard.—The Grave-Digger.—Low-Diet Kitchen.—A Scene in the Hospital.—The Chapel and Library.—Bringing in Patients.
THE BEND.
THE SISTERS.
THE SHAKESPEARE TERCENTENARY.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Stratford Bust.—The Droeshout Print.—The Sonnet Portrait.—The Chandos Picture.—The Jansen Portrait.—The Kesselstadt Mask.
THE UNKIND WORD. By the Author of "JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN. (*Concluded.*)
ILLUSTRATION.—"And then M'Diarmid explained," &c.
WOMAN ON THE FARM.
DENIS DUVAL. By WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY. (*Concluded.*)
CHAPTER VIII. Denis at Sea.
Supplementary Note by the Editor.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Letters.—Denis' Valet.
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BROKEN IMAGES.
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OUR MUTUAL FRIEND. By CHARLES DICKENS.
CHAPTER VIII. Mr. Boffin in Consultation.
CHAPTER IX. Mr. and Mrs. Boffin in Consultation.
CHAPTER X. A Marriage Contract.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—At the Bar.—Mr. Venus surrounded by the Trophies of his Art.
PRICES AND INVESTMENT.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
LITERARY NOTICES.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—"Here's Richness."—The Excelsior Club.
FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Bridal Toilet.—Child's Pelisse.—Under-Sleeves.—Muslin Waist.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE is devoted to Literature, Art, and Science.

At least one Serial Story by a prominent author will always be found in its pages. When this is written by a European author, it will be published from Manuscripts or Advance Sheets purchased by the Magazine, so that it will appear in its pages simultaneously with its publication in Europe. In this way the later works of DICKENS, BULWER, THACKERAY, LEVER, READE and Miss MULOCK have been first presented to the American public in the pages of *Harper's Magazine.* The number for August contains the conclusion of Mr. THACKERAY'S "Denis Duval," and the continuation of Mr. DICKENS' "Our Mutual Friend."

History and *Biography* have always occupied a prominent place in the Magazine. Mr. ABBOTT'S "Life of Napoleon" first appeared in its pages. Mr. LOSSING'S "Scenes in the War of 1812," presenting the leading points in our "Second War for Independence," first appeared in HARPER'S MAGAZINE. This department has contained more than a hundred biographies of men who have acted a prominent part in American history.

Records of *Travel* and *Adventure*, at home and abroad, have formed a leading feature in the Magazine. Carefully prepared abstracts of the works of CUMMING, LIVINGSTONE, ANDERSON, BURTON, DU CHAILLU, ATKINSON, SPEKE, KANE and HALL have been given from time to time. STROTHER has described the South with pen and pencil. ROSS BROWNE has delineated California and Iceland. In the October Number will be commenced a series of papers by J. ROSS BROWNE describing Arizona, Idaho, and the whole mineral region of the Pacific.

Poems, Tales, and *Essays,* from scores of writers, have formed a part of the contents of the Magazine.

The *Editorial Departments* consist mainly of a carefully prepared Record of the Current Events of the time; comments upon topics of general interest; notices of the principal books of the month; and anecdotes and facetiæ, furnished by hundreds of correspondents.

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KINGS COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
No. 13 Court-st., Brooklyn, July 7, 1864.

Proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of Kings County, until 2 P. M., on
WEDNESDAY, July 20, 1864,
FOR
$1,000,000
OF
KINGS COUNTY WAR ENLISTMENT BONDS,
issued by authority of Chapters No. 8 and 72 of the Laws of 1864, and by resolution of the Board of Supervisors, adopted May 3, 1864.

The Bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, dated Aug. 1, 1864, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, to wit.: On the first days of May and November. The principal will be due and payable as follows:
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1879.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1880.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1881.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1882.
$200,000 on the first day of May, 1883.

The proposals must state the number of Bonds desired, the amount of premium PER BOND, and for which year maturing.

The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, on the first day of August, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively, when the bonds will be ready for delivery.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Kings County War Enlistment Loan," and be addressed to the County Treasurer.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if deemed necessary to protect the interest of the County.
THOMAS A. GARDINER, County Treasurer.

No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, corner of Broad-st., N. Y.
JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY'S STOCK.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the above stock.

The road is 37 miles long, commencing at Joliet, in Illinois, and terminating at Chicago.

The total amount of the stock of the company is $1,500,000, the greater part of which has already been purchased by capitalists as a permanent investment.

The road has been leased in perpetuity by the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, as required by the charter obtained from the Legislature of Illinois, under which that company was reorganized, and is irrevocable.

The lease requires the payment of a rent monthly to the United States Trust Company, in the City of New York, sufficient to pay a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. or 7 per cent. per annum, free of United States Government tax, imposed or to be imposed.

As an additional security for the payment of the rent, 83-257ths of the gross receipts of the Chicago and Alton Railroad are irrevocably pledged for that purpose.

We recommend this stock to parties seeking a safe investment.

For further particulars, apply to
M. K. JESUP & COMPANY.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 133 BROADWAY, New-York.
¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 650 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
DIRECTORS:

BENJAMIN LODER,	WILLIAM S. CORWIN,
C. G. CORNELL,	THOMAS McLELLAND,
BENJAMIN T. SEALEY,	JOHN S. MARTIN,
CONRAD BRAKER, Jr.	ROBERT DUNLAP,

EDWARD C. ROBINSON,

Designated Depository and Fiscal Agent of the United States. Have for immediate delivery the various denominations of the National 10-40 Loan.
U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes converted into 1881 Bonds.
E. C. ROBINSON, President.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AND
U. S. LOAN AGENTS.
NO. 38 WALL-STREET,
receive subscriptions to the NEW U. S. 10-40 LOAN, allowing the usual commission to BANKERS and DEALERS. Also,
BUY and SELL all classes of U. S. SECURITIES at market rates.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881, on favorable terms.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States.
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury.
Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.
THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway.
Will receive subscriptions free of charge for the new Six per cent. Bonds at 106, interest payable in gold.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—We offer for sale $300,000 of the First Mortgage (Second Division) Bonds of this Company. The Bonds have 30 years to run, and bear 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York. They are part of an issue of $660,000, which are secured by a mortgage on 44 miles of road running from Cedar Falls to Iowa Falls, now under contract and to be completed this Fall.

The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad has been completed and in successful operation from Dubuque to Cedar Falls, a distance of 100 miles, for several years. The debt on this 100 miles is represented by $300,000 First Mortgage Bonds, $2,080,000 of Preferred Stock and about $1,000,000 of Common Stock. The Bonds now offered for sale are issued by and with the consent of three-fourths in interest of the Preferred Stockholders, as required by the articles of incorporation. The total annual interest on all the Bonds of the Company is therefore but $67,200, guaranteed by the earnings of 144 miles of road. The contract for building the extension of 44 miles was made on most favorable terms, and the materials and equipment secured before the late great advance in prices. The Company has a valuable land grant of 3,840 acres per mile.

$360,000 of the Bonds have been subscribed for by Stockholders of the Company, and the balance are now offered to the public on favorable terms.

For further particulars, apply to
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.,
or to M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., corner Exchange-place,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURSUANCE of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., held on the 21st of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in the said company on the 15th day of July next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every six shares of stock then held by each stockholder. Certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same on and after the 1st of August next. No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share; but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 28th day of July, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August, according to their respective interests.

The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the company.

By order of the board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, June 14, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT UNTIL further notice, the Continental Bank of New-York City will act as the N. Y. transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company's stock. The bonds and coupons of the Company will be paid at the Continental Bank as they mature, on presentation. The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Income Bonds of 1854, maturing July 1, 1864, will be paid as above.
H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 110 Broadway.

FINANCIAL

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

THE
COLUMBIA GOLD MINING COMPANY,
OF COLORADO.
CAPITAL..........120,000 SHARES.
NOMINAL PAR, $10 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.
STOCK FULL PAID, AND NOT LIABLE TO ASSESSMENT.
TRUSTEES.
JAMES W. ELWELL, Esq., of the firm of James W. Elwell & Co., No. 57 South-st.
JOHN P. YELVERTON, Esq., President of the Bank of North America.
THOMAS R. FOSTER, Esq., late of the firm of Foster & Stephenson
JAMES D. FISH, Esq., President of the Marine Bank.
JAMES L. HATHAWAY, Esq., Merchant, No. 171 Pearl-st.
ROBERT P. PERRIN, Esq., Cashier of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank.
PRESIDENT.
THOMAS R. FOSTER, Esq.
BANKERS.
MARINE BANK.
SECRETARY.
SAMUEL E. SEYMOUR, Esq.
MINING SUPERINTENDENT,
HENRY A. COOK, Esq., Central City, Colorado.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. LORD, DAY & LORD, New-York.
Messrs. WAKELEY & READ, Central City, Colorado.

Mines, the celebrated Bobtail, Fisk, and other well-known Lodes, including also a "Tunnel Claim" of 5,000 consecutive feet, or nearly a mile in length, directly on the Fisk Lode, commencing immediately opposite Black Hawk Point, at Black Hawk City. The whole property embracing 8,700 feet, with a valuable quartz mill now running and in successful operation. The Bobtail and Fisk Lodes are considered the richest and best in the Territory, having yielded larger amounts of gold than any other in Colorado. The company confidently expect to commence paying at an early day a monthly dividend of One Per Cent. in gold.

Subscription books of the company for only a limited number of shares, are now open at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Esq., No. 52 William-st., at the price of $5 per share, $5 to be paid at the time of subscription.

Parties who are desirous of securing any of the stock at the above low price, are informed that the company intend closing the books shortly, after which time no stock will be sold less than par.

Printed prospectus, showing the great value of the property of the company, are ready for delivery.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the CAPITAL STOCK of the SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY will be increased by the issue of ten thousand (10,000) shares of fifty ($50) dollars each, making the whole capital ONE MILLION DOLLARS ($1,000,000.)

The holders of the present stock of the Company are entitled to subscribe, AT PAR, for as many shares of the new stock as they may have of the old stock standing in their names on the books of the Company on the fifteenth (15th) day of July inst.

The books of subscription will be opened at the office of the Company on the 15th day of July inst., and will remain open until the 25th of July inst., both inclusive, and all shares not subscribed for on the 25th will be deemed to be relinquished, and will be at the disposal of the Board of Directors.

The whole amount subscribed for will be payable at the time of subscription.

The rights to subscribe may be assigned.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th of July to the 8th of August, both inclusive.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

KANSAS SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

We will receive bids for one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, ($125,000,) twenty-year 7 per cent. semi-annual coupon Bonds of the State of Kansas, to be opened at our office on the 20th inst., at noon. Principal and interest will be payable in New-York. The entire debt of the State of Kansas is at present only two hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars, ($248,000,) and is, by Constitution, limited to one million dollars. These Bonds may, therefore, be recommended as a specially desirable investment.

For further particulars inquire at our office.
EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864. No. 8 Broad-st.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CHATHAM BANK, on Saturday, June 25, 1864.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,042,984 56
Overdrafts		214 28
Due from Banks		77,768 24
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$12,600	
Due from Brokers	25,000	
Real Estate		5,690 71
Specie		24,358 00
Cash items, viz: Bills and Checks on other Banks and United States Treasury Notes.		454,109 75
Stocks, $230,900; Promissory and United States 7 3-10 notes and indebtedness certificates, $388,164 21		619,064 21
Bond and Mortgages		10,000 00
Bills of Solvent Banks		
Bills of Suspended Banks	$—	—
Loss and Expense account		11,282 45
Total		$2,245,443 20

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$450,000 00
Circulation Registered	$10,000	
Circulation not Registered		
Total	$10,000	
Less Notes on hand	451	9,549 00
Profits		102,106 68
Due to Banks		179,233 92
Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors		—
Due Treasury of the State of New-York		—
Due Depositors, on demand		1,503,567 85
Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads		—
Dividends unpaid		985 75
Total		$2,245,443 20

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL HAYDEN, President, and O. A. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, a Banking Association, located and doing business at New-York City, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 25th day of June, 1864, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

NATHANIEL HAYDEN, President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 12th day of July, 1864.
JAMES WARD SMITH, Notary Public, New-York City.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 170 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Board of Directors, held the 22d inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,	A. M. BININGER,
WILLIAM K. THORN,	EDMUND HURRY,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,	DANIEL B. PIERSON,
EDWARD C. JOHNSON,	CHARLES BUTTS,
WILLIAM S. FAITOUTE,	WILLIAM P. COOLEDGE,
RICHARD F. CARMAN,	WM. T. LONGWORTH,
JOHN RANDALL,	RICHARD C. COMBES,
LEVI ONDERDONK,	THOMAS B. PECK,
ELISHA BROOKS,	JOHN H. FOWLER,
JOHN W. AMERMAN,	J. G. GOTTSBERGER, Jr.,

JAMES BUCHAN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President for the ensuing year.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, JULY 5, 1864.—The FARMER'S BANK OF HUDSON has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the PARK BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the American Exchange Bank as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK CHICAGO, ILL. —Capital paid in $563,000; collections made in all parts of the West.
E. AIKEN, President.
E. E. BRAISTED, Cashier. S. M. NICKERSON, V. P.

FINANCIAL.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
Subscriptions received to the NATIONAL 10-40 LOAN.

All the various denominations on hand ready for immediate delivery. One-eighth commission allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers.

U. S. SECURITIES of all descriptions purchased and for sale.

COLLECTIONS made on Washington and on all other points of the United States and Canada, at low rates and quick returns.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
Converted into 1881 Bonds.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking Office, on TUESDAY, the 12th inst. Poles open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Cor. of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.

SIX PER CENT interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

All moneys deposited on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST.
ASSETS..........$1,923,668 64
ALL MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, WILL BEAR INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Six per cent. interest allowed, free of Government tax, on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.

Bank open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7. Bank Books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.
JULY INTEREST, 1864.

Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, and at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums over Five Hundred Dollars entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 21.

Interest not drawn will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, Secretaries.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 427 and 429 CANAL-ST., corner VARICK.
ASSETS—$1,215,275 59.
OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.
Six Per Cent. interest on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before the 20th July will draw interest from July 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now, or on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 THIRD-AV.
Deposits received to the 11th of July will draw interest from the 1st July.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS D. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 18. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 6 P. M.; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. The July dividend will be paid free from Government tax. Moneys deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
R. H. BULL, Sec. THOS. CHRISTY, Pres.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK.—CORNER OF 8th-av. and 42d-st. Open daily. Interest Six per Cent. Deposits made before the 21st of July, draw interest from the 1st of July.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

BALTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICES:
NO. 650 BROADWAY AND NO. 54 WALL-ST.

This Company insures buildings, vessels in port, merchandise, farm houses, barns, household furniture, and other personal property, against loss and damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
WILLIAM S. CORWIN, President.
WILLIAM H. KIPP, Secretary.
DIRECTORS.

WM. S. CORWIN,	NATHAN CLARK,
EBENEZER H. PRAY,	HENRY SILBERHORN,
ROBERT DUNLAP,	ALBERT WEBB,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,	JACOB FINK,
HENRY P. DEGRAAF,	JOHN N. HAYWARD,
CHARLES HUDSON,	WM. TILDEN,
JOHN W. SAGEMAN,	HARFORD B. KIRK,
JAMES W. TRASK,	J. H. JOHNSTON,
JOHN S. MARTIN,	AMOS C. LITTELL,
PEARSON S. HALSTEAD,	CHARLES G. CORNELL,
WALTER W. PRICE,	WM. P. DAVID,
THOMAS McLELLAND,	PATRICK DICKIE,
JOHN H. JAMES,	TRISTRAM ALLEN,
RUSSELL CRANE,	RICHARD F. CARMAN,
CONRAD BRAKER, Jr.,	R. M. VAIL.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—THE HYGIENIC INSTITUTE IS a good place to board in Summer. Diet free from grease, saleratus, and other injurious compounds; rooms cool; location near St. John's Park; baths and home amusements. If you wish to escape disease and live healthfully, secure rooms here. Terms from $8 to $20 per week. MILLER & BROWNING.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS— Near Wall-st. Ferry. Apply at No. 101 Willow-st. References required.

WANTED—THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with board, in a private family, for three persons who wish a permanent home; board must be moderate; references exchanged. Address, stating terms, &c., G. S. H., Hughsonville, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO.— This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean and Long Branch. Good ocean or river bathing. Steamboats *Meta* and *Helen* leave pier foot of Murray-st. every day at hours to suit the tide. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS CAN be accommodated at a country farm-house within one hour of the City, on the line of the Hackensack and New-York Railroad, within 15 minutes' walk of the depot. Good plain fare and plenty of it. Apply immediately. Address H. A. S., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—SIX OR EIGHT ADULTS can obtain board in a private family, at Yonkers, 10 minutes' walk from depot; river view, &c. Address HUDSON, Yonkers Post-office.

DESIRABLE SUMMER BOARD CAN BE procured by families at the country residence of the advertiser; pleasant location, comfortable rooms, liberal table; plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

MR. P. HAWBER HAVING FINISHED his new house at Palensville, two miles from the Mountain House, is prepared to take boarders for the season at prices ranging from $7, $8 to $10 a week.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, FOR A family of five or six persons; must be within one hour's ride of the City, by rail or boat, and the location must be cool. Address B., Box No. 2,355 Post-office.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 60 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this company, having made all the reservations of surplus required by the second section of an act of the Legislature of New-York, passed at the last session thereof, entitled "An Act to amend an Act to provide for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," passed July 25, 1853, in regard to the investment of their capital and surplus profits, (which reservations amount to the sum of $341,946 21,) have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable on demand.
J. C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE SUCCESS OIL COMPANY, No. 137 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 7, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1864.

The Trustees have this day declared a monthly dividend of two and one quarter (2¼) per cent. on the capital stock, from the earnings for the month of June, payable on and after July 15. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to 16th July.
E. A. VANDERHOOF, President.
WM. F. SHIRLEY, Treasurer.
Trustees—E. A. Vanderhoof, Geo. W. Williamson, J. Clements Stocker, J. B. Wallace, Wm. F. Shirley.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., July 11, 1864.

The Board of Directors of this company have declared a cash Dividend of Five Per Cent., and an extra cash Dividend of Three Per Cent., both payable at the usual place, on and after 1st August next, free of Government tax.

The transfer books will close on the evening of 20th inst., and reopen on 2d of August.
GEO. H. RUSSEL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO., CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STS., NEW-YORK, July 5, 1864.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
NET SURPLUS, July 1, 1864	68,078 62

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. free from Government tax, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

BRIGGS' GOLD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 3.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.

A dividend of One per Cent. for the month of June has been declared payable at the office of the company, No. 81 John-st., New-York, on and after July 16, 1864, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
PLEASANT VALLEY GOLD COMPANY.

A Dividend of One Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this company has been this day declared by the Trustees, out of the net earnings of the month of June, 1864, payable on the 20th July, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & COMPANY, 59 Exchange-place, N. Y.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864. A. L. PURVES, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 470 BROADWAY.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. payable on demand.
JULY 12, 1864. T. F. JEREMEAH, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1864.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. free from Government tax, on the stock and canceled bonds scrip of the company, payable on the 1st of August next, to parties whose names are registered as the holders on the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of July next, and that the transfer books close of that day and open on the 2d day of August.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., July 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. for the past six months, free of Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on the 21st inst. whose names are on the Stock Ledger on the 16th inst.

Dividend payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.'s office, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 25th inst.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after MONDAY, August 1, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the morning of the 13th inst. until the morning of Friday, the 29th inst.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
No. 3 Chambers-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The usual Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $500, and five per cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 18th of July, 1864.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on THURSDAY EVENING from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—AT A meeting of the Board of Directors of this company held the 8th day of July, 1864, a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. was declared on the common and preferred stock, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the transfer office of the company, No. 128 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from July 15 to Aug. 1.
B. S. GIBLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 8 Wall st., NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 15 WALL-ST.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS COMPLYING with the new law, have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

OFFICE OF CROTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 20th inst.

Transfer Books closed until that date.
J. M. TOMPKINS, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 18 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building,) has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on 8th inst.
JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1864.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent, payable to the stockholders on demand, free of Government tax.
THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., free from Government tax, upon the old Capital Stock, payable on and after July 8, 1864.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

EBERVALE COAL COMPANY.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent., payable at the office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, on July 15. The transfer books will be closed from July 5 to 16.
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1864. G. LEE STOUT, Treas.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, July 12, 1864. The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., (free of Government Tax,) payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY—DIVIDEND.—THE Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent., free of Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 11 Wall-st., June 29, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., without tax, payable on and after the 6th prox.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 11th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 67 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.
E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

IRON WORK.

CORNELL & WATSON,
NO. 199 WOOSTER-ST.,
Manufacture every description of
IRON WORK
FOR BUILDING PURPOSES,
IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES, VERANDAHS, SHUTTERS, DOORS, BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS, FLOOR LIGHTS, SASHES, WINDOW GUARDS, &c.

FOR SALE.

REMSEN-ST., BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, house, lot and stable. An elegant stone front and stone cornice, 4 stories; house built in the best manner; house 32½ feet front by 60 and 70 feet deep; lot 32½ by 150, and passage way 15 additional; stable 32½ by 40. To any person desirous of purchasing a superior establishment, this is a most favorable opportunity. The hall is 1.½ feet wide, laid with Italian marble. Any portion of the furniture, which is equal to new and of costly make, can be had with the house. The situation is unsurpassed. A material portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Persons desirous of buying can learn further particulars by application to P. HONDLOW, Montague-st., Mechanics' Bank Building.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY-SEAT IN WESTCHESTER County, 16 miles from the City Hall, very accessible by railroad, &c. Mansion is of stone, built in the best manner, in excellent order, about 60x60 feet; hot and cold water bath, closet, &c. Stables, barns, carriage-houses, cider-press, grapery, ice-house, &c. Water in abundance, fish-ponds, &c. Eighty acres of upland, salt-meadow and woodland, all in fine order. Fruit and vegetables in great abundance. The whole a most desirable place. There is a cottage on the place, now rented for $300 per annum; also a farmer's cottage. Situation perfectly healthy. Price $50,000. Apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT.—3,600 ACRES, NINETY miles from the City, seven miles from the Delaware and Hudson Canal, ten miles from Erie Railroad, two saw mills, large tannery, twelve dwellings, store, blacksmith-shop, &c., &c. If a party with sufficient capital to lumber it rapidly, a large proportion of the price will be taken in a per centage upon the lumber sold without interest; balance on bond and mortgage, with seven per cent. interest, semi-annually. Timber chiefly hemlock, oak and pine. Inquire of W. L. BARNES, Agent, No. 362 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDSOME country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1½ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT TUCKAHOE, WESTCHESTER Co., N. Y., 18 miles by Harlem Railroad, the handsome residence of Dr. Nordquist, consisting of a main building with two wings, containing nine rooms conveniently arranged; a large garden well stocked with choice fruit, handsome lawn, evergreens, flowers, a well of excellent water, stable, etc.; retired, and only 300 yards from depot. For particulars inquire of F. W. WHITNEY, with H. A. Johnson & Co., No. 50 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Flatbush, Long Island. Gothic house, with all the modern improvements, together with fourteen acres of land, ornamental and fruit trees, grapery, greenhouse, &c. The above-named property is very desirable, being only 3½ miles from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn City Railroad cars passing the premises; also having a front on the new City Park. For particulars, inquire of
JOHN LEFFERTS, Flatbush.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE "HOLMES Place," Pittsfield, Mass. The house is furnished and ready for immediate occupation. The garden and premises are in a high state of cultivation, and contain a large number of fruit trees. The mansion is beautifully situated, and is about ½ mile from the village of Pittsfield, Berkshire Co., Mass. Apply on the premises, or to WM. R. PLUNKETT, Attorney-at-Law, Pittsfield, Mass.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated on Mill River, Stamford, Conn., one mile from depot; house large—contains 17 rooms, well furnished, with gas, hot and cold water, furnace, bath, &c.; green-house, grapery, and three acres of land beautifully laid out, and well stocked with all kinds of fruit and ornamental trees. For terms apply on the premises, or to C. S. HINE, No. 13 Bowery.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY HANDSOME country seat on the Hudson River, five miles north of Hyde Park, containing 35 acres, with all kinds of fruit; the outbuildings are of the most expensive kind; horses, carriages, wagons, harness, &c., &c., for sale, together with the furniture in the house. Apply to PRATT, LOMBARD & CO., No. 22 John-st., or to WM. MALLORY, Staatsburgh, N. Y.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, at Linden Hill, Newtown, within one hour's walk of the Brooklyn ferries; about one-half an acre of land, two-story house with wing, 9 rooms, plenty of choice fruit, grapevines, shrubbery, shade trees, &c.; fine location; price $3,600, part can remain. Inquire of E. CROLIUS, No. 27 Park-row.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

HOUSES IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—Four of the new three-story and basement brick houses, with every modern convenience, corner of Park-av. and Canton-st., fronting on City Park. Will be rented only to private families. Apply at office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, New-York, from 11 to 1.

FOR SALE.—I OFFER FOR SALE MY RESIDENCE on Round Hill, Northampton. The buildings, the fruit, the grounds and the site constitute it one of the most desirable establishments in the country. Price moderate; payments easy. L. MALTBY.
NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 28, 1864.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY brick house No. 166 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FINE BUILDING-SITE, AT FORDHAM Heights, opposite King's Bridge, containing about ten acres. Apply to A. FINDLEY, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO MARBLE STORES IN MAIDEN-LANE, near Pearl-st., fronting both on Maiden-lane and Fletcher-st. A. G. ROGERS, 4 Pine-st., Room 22.

TO LET.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 170 Broadway.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a-half per Cent. free from Government tax, payable 15th inst.
JULY 13, 1864. H. C. BEACH, Secretary.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH GAS, water and range, large yard and grapevine, pleasantly situated in Brooklyn, ten minutes' walk from South Ferry. Will be let until the 1st of October. Possession given immediately. Address M. H. P., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A SOAP FACTORY IN BROOKLYN, iron kettles, vats, boiler, frames, &c., a desirable opportunity for one wishing to go in the business; immediate possession can be had. Apply at No. 79 Front-st., rear office, New-York.

A FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKLYN will be let for a period of two months; the house is a three story brick, with modern improvements, convenient to the cars and Wall-st. Ferry. Address C., Box No. 1,455 New-York Post Office, with real name and place of business.

TO RENT ON FIFTH-AV.—AN EXTRA-SIZED house, elegantly furnished, with large bedroom on first floor, to a small private family, for one or more years, at $10,000 a year. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—IN 5TH-AV., AN EXTRA SIZED house, elegantly furnished, with large bedroom on first floor, to a small private family, for one or more years, at $10,000 a year. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO PORK PACKERS.—TO LET, A LARGE fire-proof building, with high and thoroughly lighted cellar; even temperature the year round. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—ONE OF THE BEST LOCATIONS IN the City for a dentist, fronting on 5th-av. and Broadway, and within one block of 5th-av. Hotel, and furnished; good light. Apply at No. 951 Broadway.

STORE TO LET—NO. 242 CANAL-ST., OPPOSITE Earle's Hotel, and near Centre-st. Size of store and basement, 54x22; occupied as a paint store. Inquire on the premises.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITABLE for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE IN Brooklyn (1st or 2d-place preferred) for one year or more, from Sept. 1, 1864. Communication forwarded to J. V. W. V., Box No. 270 New-York Post-office, will meet with attention.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORNER property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,400 Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BELLEVUE HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.

This house was opened the 1st of July for the accommodation of visitors and boarders. The house is in fine order and has been furnished throughout with Howe's spring beds. I design to keep the best house in town.
JOHN A. PARKS, formerly proprietor of Marlboro Hotel and Parks House, Boston.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find an authorized agent, with badges, at the Catskill steamboat landing and Catskill station, Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyances, take care of baggage, &c.

NOSTRAND HOUSE, SANDS' POINT, Long Island, on Long Island Sound, is 1½ hours' sail per steamer ARROWSMITH, leaving Peck-slip at 4 o'clock P. M., returning at 9 o'clock A. M. A furnished cottage of five rooms to let. Hop every Saturday night.
B. B. NOSTRAND.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Mineral Springs, N. J., reached by Morris and Essex Railroad, foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 8½ A. M. and 4 P. M.
E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, AT GREENPORT, L. I., is now open for the reception of guests. Address A. SMITH, Greenport, L. I.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, Bedding, Looking-glasses, cheaper than elsewhere. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Note the number. At G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts., N. Y.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

AUCTION SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE
AT PHILADELPHIA.

By virtue of a writ of sale, by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the
STEAMSHIP WHARF, ABOVE VINE-ST.,
ON TUESDAY, July 26, 1864,
At 12 o'clock, M.
THE STEAMER DONEGAL,

Formerly Austin; was built at Wilmington, Del., in 1860, by the well-known builders, Messrs. Harlan & Hollingsworth.

The DONEGAL is built of iron, in the most approved manner; has water-tight compartments, side wheels; her dimensions are, length, 198 feet; beam, 31 feet; depth, 16 feet, 6 inches; measures about 1,070 tons; the engines are in good order, and engineer's department well found; has large between-deck, good cabin accommodations, large carrying capacity, and having been built for the Texas and New-Orleans trade, is fast, and of light draft of water, and particularly well adapted for transport services.
WILLIAM MILLWARD,
U. S. Marshal E. D. of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part; and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at twelve o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

IMPORTANT PEREMPTORY SALE OF HIGH GRADE COGNAC BRANDIES.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 13, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., an invoice of fine old French brandies, imported from the house of Perigord, of Paris, by A. Roque, Esq., late of Broadway, whose well-established reputation is a sufficient guarantee of the pureness and genuineness of the article. The stock consists of three casks and about 1,600 bottles, and is positively guaranteed as per sample. The attention of the trade, as well as private buyers, is particularly requested to this sale, as it comprises the finest lot of brandies offered at public sale in this City for many years. The above is all in store, and ready for immediate delivery, and will be positively sold without reserve, in lots to suit purchasers.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD, WALNUT, MAHOGANY and enameled furniture, rosewood 7½-octave piano-forte, all new and made to order, fine collections of oil paintings by celebrated artists, engravings, photographs, choice library of standard and miscellaneous works, French China and glassware, spring and hair mattresses, new carpets, &c., to be sold at auction on THURSDAY, July 14, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the residence of S. B. Higginbotham, Esq., Gravesend, L. I., near the Coney Island Horse Railroad which leaves the Fulton and Catharine ferries and passes within a few hundred feet of the premises. Those wishing to attend the sale can take the cars at or before 10 o'clock. Catalogues at the office of the auctioneer, 309 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

WAGON, CARRIAGE, HARNESS, &C.— HARRY C. COOKE will sell on THURSDAY, 14th, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 8 Dey-st., near Broadway, a large assortment of tumble-seat and coupé Rockaways, Germantown, fine top and no-top buggies, phaetons, six-seat depot wagons, four-seat park wagons, road and trotting wagons, hunting wagons, harness, &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-street, opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 13, 1864, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 37 Nassau-st., a gray mare, about 9 years old, 15¼ hands high, kind and gentle in single harness or under the saddle. Sold only for want of use.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 59 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 13 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause, can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,350 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is one dollar a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. A book that treats of the dreadful effects of early abuse. Two hundred pages. Sent by mail for ten three-cent stamps. Male and Female Preventive, five dollars.

DR. COBBETT, NO. 20 CENTRE-ST., BETWEEN Chambers and Reade sts., can be consulted with confidence on diseases of a private character. A practice of thirty-four years, three of which have been in the hospitals, of New-York and London, enables him to treat with success nervous and general debility. The victims of imposition can call on him with the certainty of being radically cured, or no charge. N. B.—See Dr. Cobbett's diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER WHEELS,
of the cheapest and most approved pattern.
MILL-STONES AND MILL MACHINERY.
Address JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A LARGE FACE-LATHE; SWINGS eight feet. Also a six-horse oscillating engine, in good order. Apply at Clinton Foundry, No. 229 Cherry-st. H. WATERMAN.

BOILERS FOR SALE.—TWO BOILERS, 26x3½ feet, two 14-inch flues in each, and two boilers, 30x4 feet, two 16-inch flues in each.
JOHN STUART, No. 126 Broadway.

CORNS, BUNIONS, TROUBLESOME nails, tender feet, enlarged and diseased joints, &c., cured without pain, by Dr. BRIGGS, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 920 Broadway, near 5th-av. Hotel, corner 21st-st. Branch office, No. 212 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) WILL BE received by the undersigned, until 4 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

2,500 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable or keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids; the flour to be in round-hoop barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

1,200,000 pounds FAIR to PRIME COFFEE.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of six styles, as follows:

1st. Green, in original bags.

2d. Green, in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

3d. Green, and packed in double sacks of one-hundred pounds each.

4th. Roasted, in double sacks, as above.

5th. Roasted, in barrels, as above.

6th. Roasted and ground, in barrels, as above, the barrels to be fully lined with strong paper.

Parties offering to furnish Coffee, either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full chop-samples, in the green state, of all the coffee they propose to furnish, and will name the variety of coffee they offer.

250,000 pounds of clean, dry, BROWN SUGAR.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of the following styles:

1st. In original packages.

2d. In barrels; to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full-head lined.

100 barrels "C" SUGAR; barrels as above.

NEW POTATOES—Such quantity as may be required during the month of July, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary well-coopered barrels.

NEW ONIONS—Such quantities as may be required during the month of July, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

5,000 gallons Sauer Kraut, to be put up in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples to be seen at this office.

5,000 gallons Curried Cabbage, barrels as above.

Bidders are at liberty to extend their offers of Sauer Kraut and Curried Cabbage, through a series of months, naming the quantity they can deliver each month, and prices.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Flour and Sugar must be in neat boxes of card board or tin, fully labelled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery and compared with the retained samples, by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and C. S.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 4, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until MONDAY, July 25, at 4 P. M., for 100,000 sets of Infantry Accoutrements, calibre 58, to be delivered in the following quantities at the under-named arsenals, viz.:

20,000 sets at the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island.
20,000 sets at the Frankfort Arsenal, Bridesburgh, Penn.
20,000 sets at the Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn.
20,000 sets at the St. Louis Arsenal, Mo.
10,000 sets at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass.

These Accoutrements are to be made in strict conformity with the *new* pattern sets to be seen at the arsenals above named, with the following exceptions, viz.: The *shoulder belt* will be but two inches wide, and no shoulder belt plate will be furnished; the inside flap of the cartridge-box and cap pouch are to be left off, and the ears are to be sewn on the outer flap; the letters U. S., with a border, are to be stamped upon the cartridge-box, the same size and style as on the plate which it replaces; the cartridge-box is to be sewed with nine (9) and the cap pouch with ten (10) stitches to the inch. Separate bids will be received for the manufacture of these Accoutrements of *pure oak leather*, of *mixed tannage oak finish*, and *all hemlock*. The belts are to be of grained leather.

Samples of these Accoutrements can be seen at the above-named arsenals on or about the 20th inst.

It is to be distinctly understood that this department is to have the privilege of inspecting the work done under any contract it may award, in all stages of its progress, and especially to examine the stock before cutting. They are to be subject to inspection at the arsenal where delivered, before being received for the Government. None are to be accepted or paid for, except such as are approved upon inspection.

Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than one-twelfth (1-12th) per week of the whole number contracted for. The first delivery to be made on 13th day of August, 1864.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time, will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

The Accoutrements must be boxed in the usual manner; the boxes to be charged at cost, to be determined by the inspector.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers, and such as are known to this Department to be fully competent to execute in their own shops the work proposed for. Should any party obtaining a contract offer Accoutrements other than those made in his own shops, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void. The name and place of manufacture of each party obtaining a contract must be stamped on each part of each set of Accoutrements.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District-Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——————, in the county of ——————, and State of ——————, hereby, jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —————— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated July 4, 1864, under which the bid was made; and in case the said —————— shall fail to enter into a contract, as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —————— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

{ Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—.

Witness: [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guaranty must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bond, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory, and especially those made by parties who have failed to make time deliveries under previous contracts, without furnishing satisfactory reasons for such delinquency.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. Geo. D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and indorsed "Proposals for Infantry Accoutrements."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 18th inst., for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles:

Woolen Gray Blankets, army standard, to weigh five pounds and measure 7 feet by 5 feet 6 inches, (with the letters U. S. in black, 4 inches long, in the centre.)

Woolen Stockings, made with fashioned toes, without seams, army standard, to weigh three pounds per dozen.

Army standard samples of each of the above articles can be seen at this office, to which deliveries must *strictly conform.* Bidders must state in their proposals the price, (which must be given in writing as well as in figures,) the *quantity*, and *time of delivery.*

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and when the bidder or guarantors are not known at this office to be responsible men, they must be certified to as being such by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not *fully comply with the requirements* of this advertisement *will not be received.*

Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office, and bids must be indorsed with the name of the article bid for.

G. H. GROSMAN,
Asst. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STEAM FIRE ENGINES.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Monday, the 25th day of July, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., to furnish

Six (6) second or third class steam Fire Engines, of perfect suction power, complete in all parts, with all the modern improvements combined, to be drawn by hand power, the weight not to exceed 4,500 pounds when ready for service. The diameter of the reciprocating steam force pump to be about 4½ inches, capable of forcing one (1) stream of water from a 1⅛-inch nozzle averaging from 210 to 215 feet, and two streams from a ¾-inch nozzle averaging from 175 to 200 feet. These engines are to be supplied with tenders and hose carts of approved construction, with all the necessary fittings. They are to be subject to a rigid inspection by a United States inspector, and are not to be received or paid for until they have been thoroughly tried with a full head of steam, under his directions.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——————, in the County of ——————, and State of ——————, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —————— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 2, 1864, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said —————— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —————— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

These Engines are to be delivered at the place of manufacture. Upon the award being made, the successful bidder will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond. The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Steam Fire Engines."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 1, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR LEAD.

Sealed proposals will be received by this office until MONDAY, July 25, 1864, at 4 P. M., for the delivery at the New-York Arsenal of

TWO THOUSAND TONS LEAD.

This lead to be approved quality, pure and soft, suitable for ordnance purposes, and is to be delivered at the aforesaid arsenal free of any charges for handling or transportation, as follows, viz.: Not less than five hundred tons on the 15th of August, 1864, and not less than five hundred tons per month thereafter.

Failure to make deliverance at the specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number of tons he may fail to deliver at that time.

GUARANTY.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——————, in the County of ——————, and State of ——————, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —————— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement dated July 1, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —————— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —————— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—.

Witness, [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guaranty must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Lead."

GEORE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO TRAP-BLOCK PAVIORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, the name of the person offering the same, and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, July 14, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:

Houston-street, from Avenue D to the Bowery; Forty-third-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue; Forty-eighth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue; Thirty-second-street, from Second to Third-avenue, and William-street, from John to Fulton-street.

The form of the proposed agreement, and blanks for the bids, can be obtained on application to the contract clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, July 2, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—Landing at 30th-st., New-York, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Milton. Fare 50 cents. The new steamer THOMAS COLYER will leave pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie EVERY MORNING at 6 A. M., Newburgh 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:23; West Point, 7:35; Cozzens', 7:40; Grassy Point, 8:25, arriving at New-York, 10:30.

FOR NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—The steamer

MARY POWELL,

Leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT Fort Hamilton.
The NAUSHON leaves:
Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.
Dey-st., at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SIDEWHEEL river steamer, from 160 to 200 feet long, light draft, cylinder from 40 to 60 inches diameter. Send detailed description, with lowest cash price, to WM. S. OUTERBRIDGE, Jr., Box No. 969 Post-office, Philadelphia.

EXCURSIONS.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, &c.

Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

For description of the routes and further information apply at office foot of Cortlandt-st., or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE BARGES HARVEST HOME and RHINEBECK, with steamboats such as desired. Also, Pleasant Valley, St. Ronan's Well and other groves to let. Excursion office, No. 382 West-st., corner Barrow.

H. B. CROSSETT.

BIDDLES' GROVE AND WOODBRIDGE PARK.—The splendid new barges STELLA and GERALDINE, a large steamer with saloons, also small steamers for picnics and excursions.

R. V. BONNELL & CO., No. 160 Front-st.

TO LET TO EXCURSION PARTIES—Dudley's Grove, near Hastings; Newark Bay Grove, Saltersville; Myers' New Grove, Staten Island; the large new barges WALTER SANDS and MAYFLOWER, with steamboats of all kinds. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS.—White rags, 10 cents per lb.; colors and woollens, 3 cents; books and newspapers, 3 cents; old brass, 24 cents; copper and pewter, 30 cents per lb.; lead, 10 cents, at No. 15 New Bowery, corner of Roosevelt-st.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900 horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine)....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,613	
ERIN—building	3,215	
ONTARIO—building	3,212	
HELVETIA—building	3,299	
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,808	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA, BROOKING.....Saturday, July 2.
LOUISIANA, PROWSE.....Saturday, July 16.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF LIMERICK, of this line, will sail as extra steamer on THURSDAY NOON, July 14, carrying a limited number of steerage passengers at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	July 16
ETNA	SATURDAY	July 23
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY	July 30

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship
COSTA RICA, (new,)
A. G. JONES, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
MONDAY, July 4, at 12 o'clock M.

The OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will succeed the COSTA RICA, and sail July 13.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on
SATURDAY, JULY 23, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

The United States Mail Side-wheel Steamship
EVENING STAR,
W. R. BELL, Commander,

Will sail as above from Pier No. 46, North River, third pier above the foot of Canal-st. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

N. B.—The ELECTRIC SPARK will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, August 6.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE

TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.

The fine new steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, AT NOON,

from Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Warren-st. For passage apply at the office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to D. N. CARRINGTON.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
GEO W. COUCH, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, July 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received, or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 16, at 3 P. M.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 13, N. R., for Havana, direct, on SATURDAY, July 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received, or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ARABIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ARABIA, E. M. HOCKLEY, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and Passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 11 o'clock A. M.

The AUSTRALASIAN will sail on the 27th instant.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMSHIP KEDAR WILL DISCHARGE under general order, at Cunard Wharf, Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, 13th inst. Goods landed under general order will be sent to Empire stores, Brooklyn.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD provide themselves with HARPERS' HAND-BOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST; by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. This is the only complete Guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, and WALTER LOW, No. 823 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

TWO GENTLEMEN OF MANY YEARS experience, offer their services to a few select families, in the City or country, to instruct their children thoroughly in Classics, Modern Languages, English, and Piano; both are graduates, and one from the University of France; is widely known in this City; best references given. Address INSTRUCTORS BOX, No. 124 *Times* Office.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 13. Personal application can be made at the Institute after Aug. 15. Before that date, letters addressed as above will be promptly answered.

MR. & MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—IN SEPTEMBER NEXT, IN A small school for girls, an earnest and cultivated Episcopal lady, who speaks French fluently and is a superior musician; one who understands Latin preferred. Address Box No. 144, Saugerties, N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PAINTERS' NOTICE.—FOR SALE—A LARGE and well established City painting business, with real estate in fee; has a large run of best cash custom constantly, Summer and Winter; a rare chance for an ornamental painter. Price $6,000, open for an offer; $1,200 on bond and mortgage. Apply, after 12 M., to BUSSEY POST, No. 50 William-st.

A GENTLEMAN, HAVING FROM $30,000 to $50,000, would like to become a partner in some respectable stock, banking or commission house. Address Box No. 136 New-York Post-office, with real name.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION HAVE never had an accident or failure to produce entire insensibility to pain with the nitrous oxide gas. Made fresh every day and administered by Dr. COLTON. Office No. 22 Bond-st.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6:15 A. M., 11 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave

LONG BRANCH

At 7:15 A. M., 11:15 A. M., and 4 P. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application at the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼.

Leave Flushing at 5.40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M. Sunday trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5 and 7 P. M.

JOHN S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M., 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday train at 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers for Saratoga Springs on SATURDAYS can take the 4 P. M. train, and arrive at Saratoga, without change of cars, at 11 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

SARATOGA TRAVEL VIA HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. depot at 7 and 10 A. M., arrive at Saratoga at 2 and 6:45 P. M.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED

TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY.

COUNTY BOUNTY THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Hand Money—County to New Recruits or Veterans	$20
United States to New Recruits	10
United States to Veterans	15

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, have resolved to recommence the business of recruiting for the army, with the view of raising the quota in anticipation of a new call by the President for men.

Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, at Tammany Hall, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner Broadway and Chambers-st.

The following are the various Provost-Marshals' Offices:

Fourth District—Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, No. 104 Liberty-street.

Fifth District—Capt. Henry P. West, corner Broome and Crosby streets.

Sixth District—Capt. Koster, corner Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-street.

Seventh District—Frederick C. Wagner, No. 63 Third-avenue.

Eighth District—Benjamin F. Manierre, No. 1,303 Broadway.

Ninth District—Wm. Dunning, corner Forty-seventh-street and Broadway.

All recruits will receive in their own hands the County Bounty of $300, and any party bringing a Recruit will receive a County Premium of $20, in cash, for every man, whether new Recruit or Veteran, and a certificate entitling the bearer to the United States Premium of $10 for a new Recruit, and $15 for a Veteran.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 4, 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
Committee on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman of Committee.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and fifty ($150) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and seventy dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office No. 2 Park-place.

SUBSTITUTES WANTED IMMEDIATELY for six men drafted in the country; highest price paid; cash down as soon as passed by the doctor. Apply at No. 15 Bowery, N. Y.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

BEADS—BEADS—BEADS—AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer No. 166 Pearl-st., N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

IMMENSE SUCCESS
OF THE
GREAT PANTOMIME COMPANY
AND
CORPS DE BALLET,

under the direction of Mons. GROSSI, late MAITRE DU BALLET of the RAVEL TROUPE.

The PUBLIC ASTONISHED and DELIGHTED with HERR NADOLSKI'S

WONDERFUL CABINET.

AN EXTRA EXHIBITION EVERY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK,

AT WHICH TIME THE LECTURE-ROOM WILL BE THROWN OPEN TO THE PUBLIC WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE,

and the

GREATEST MECHANICAL WONDER OF THE AGE,

WILL BE EXHIBITED.

It will also be exhibited each EVENING, after the Pantomime, but not in the Afternoon.

This Cabinet measures only 4 feet 6 inches in height, is 3 feet wide and 2 feet thick, and contains 200 varieties of elaborate, full-sized, strong and useful pieces of furniture, including a dining-table, twelve feet long, with 24 covers, laid complete; 18 other tables, 9 garden chairs, 7 other chairs, lamps, chandeliers and candlesticks, with candles lighted, a full bed and bedstead, with hangings complete.

Every AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7¾ o'clock, The graceful and elegant MLLE. ERNESTINE, in her BEAUTIFUL DANCES.

MR. J. H. CLIFFORD, the celebrated ETHIOPIAN COMEDIAN, in his favorite Songs and Jig Dances.

The celebrated comic Pantomimist—TONY DENIER, CLOWN, Mr. C. K. FOX and Mr. GEO. DAVENPORT, will appear in the Gorgeous Pantomime of

MAZULM;
OR
THE NIGHT OWL.

NASON'S PATENT VENTILATOR, DRIVEN BY STEAM, will be in operation during each performance.

To be seen at all hours,

MARVELOUS LIVING AFRICAN MUD-FISH,
BROUGHT HERE IN DRY, SOLID CLAY!!!

FOUR SPLENDID SEALS, JUST CAPTURED.

FAT CHILD, GIANT GIRL, FRENCH GIANT, THE TWO SMALLEST DWARFS LIVING, THE THREE ALBINO CHILDREN, BEAUTIFUL AQUARIA, TWO LIVING KANGAROOS, LIVING PORCUPINE, MINIATURE SKATING POND, MOVING WAX FIGURES, HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER, THE MUSICAL SEAL, MONSTER SERPENTS, AND OTHER CURIOSITIES.

Phrenological Examinations by Prof. LIVINGSTON. Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Directress.....Mrs. John Wood

SECOND WEEK
of the
ENGLISH OPERA,

In which appear
MADAME COMTE BORCHARD,
MR. WM. CASTLE,
MR. S. C. CAMPBELL,

together with a
POWERFUL COMPANY AND CHORUS,
whose performances nightly elicit the most rapturous applause from
FULL AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES.
MONDAY EVENING, July 11,
first night of Auber's Grand Opera of
FRA DIAVOLO.

Zerlina	Mme Comte Borchard
Lady Allcash	Miss Louisa Myers
Fra Diavolo	Mr. W. Castle
Lorenzo (his first appearance)	Mr. Walter Birch
Lord Allcash (first time)	Mr. J. W. Neel
Beppo	Mr. S. C. Campbell
Giacomo	Mr. Warren White
Matteo	Mr. J. Clark

CONDUCTOR.....MR. ANTHONY REIFF
MANAGER OF OPERA.....MR. B. A. BAKER

In preparation, Balfe's beautiful Opera,
THE ROSE OF CASTILE.

Doors open at 7½; the Opera will commence at 8 o'clock. Seats secured three days in advance.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL parties having claims against the City, incurred by direction of the Special Committee appointed by the Common Council to make arrangements for properly celebrating the late anniversary of our National Independence, that they are required to present or transmit such claims, properly verified, to the undersigned, Chairman of the said Special Committee, on or before WEDNESDAY next, the 13th inst., at No. 8 City Hall.

PETER MASTERSON, Chairman,
No. 8 City Hall.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, }
MICHAEL BROPHY, } Committee on Roads.
WM. JOYCE, }

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers at Haverhill, Mass., under the name of AYER, BROTHER & CO., Wool Hat Manufacturers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

GEORGE & WALTER AYER alone are authorized to settle the affairs of the firm.

JULY 7, 1864.

GEORGE AYER,
WALTER AYER,
JOSEPH RIDGWAY.

The undersigned will continue to carry on the business of Wool Hat Manufacturing at the old place under the name of AYER BROTHERS.

JULY 7, 1864.

GEORGE AYER,
WALTER AYER.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF TOMES, SON & MELVAIN has been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. FRANCIS TOMES having retired from the firm.

FRANCIS TOMES,
BENJAMIN TOMES,
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1864. ROBERT C. MELVAIN.

The undersigned will continue the business as heretofore carried on, (at No. 6 Maiden-lane by TOMES, SON & MELVAIN,) at the same place, under the firm of TOMES, MELVAIN & CO.

BENJAMIN TOMES,
ROBERT C. MELVAIN,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864. CHARLES H. TOMES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between N. & J. BROWN is dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to use the name of the firm in settling accounts.

NATHAN BROWN,
JOSHUA BROWN.

The business of the late firm will be continued by JOSHUA BROWN, at No 302 Canal-st.

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1864.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between JOHN ILLINGWORTH and THOMAS J. BYRNE, under the firm name of Illingworth & Byrne, is dissolved from and after this date.

THOMAS J. BYRNE.

DATED NEW-YORK, July 5, 1864.

MR. SAMUEL W. JOHNSON IS THIS DAY admitted as a partner in our firm.

GARNER & CO.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1864.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, first floor, over Park Bank.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY.

THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
THE ILLUMINATED GARDEN OPEN EVERY EVENING
WEDNESDAY, JULY 13.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF THE DISTINGUISHED ARTISTE, MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,

Who will appear this and every evening as
MARIE DE LASCOURS AND OGARITA,

in the celebrated dramatic romance in five tableaus, entitled the
SEA OF ICE,

WHICH HAS BEEN FOR SOME TIME IN PREPARATION, AND NOW PRODUCED FOR THE SECOND TIME AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT, WITH APPROPRIATE SCENERY,
COSTUMES,
APPOINTMENTS,

and the Original Music (composed by J. P. Cooke,) under the direction of Harvey B. Dodworth.

DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS.
MARIE DE LASCOURS, afterwards Ogarita,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN.

Supported by the following talented company: L. R. Shewell, Chas. Peters, J. F. Hagan, B. T. Ringgold, J. W. Blaisdell, J. Seymour, E. B. Holmes, &c., &c., Miss Mary Wells, Mrs. Skerrett, &c., &c.

ACT I.—DECK OF THE SHIP "URANIA."
ACT II.—SEA OF ICE IN THE POLAR REGIONS
A LAPSE OF FIFTEEN YEARS.
ACT III.—THE COAST OF MEXICO.
ACT IV.—HOTEL DE THERINGE IN PARIS.
ACT V.—PALACE OF DEL MONTE IN PARIS.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.

EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK.
The New Play.
THE WINNING SUIT,
and the eminent artiste,
MISS AVONIA JONES.
TUESDAY.

Fillmore's justly celebrated and highly attractive play,
THE WINNING SUIT.

the most popular legitimate drama acted in England for years, (never before performed in America,)

ILLUSTRATED BY
NEW SCENERY,
NEW COSTUMES,
AND APPOINTMENTS.

And the following brilliant distribution:

Don Pedro	Mr. Charles Fisher
Count Roderic	Mr. A. H. Davenport
Josef	Mr. George Holland
Don Alphonso, King of Castile	Mr. Norton
Capt. Sebastian	Mr. Daly
Villa Nova	Mr. Williamson
Capt. Alvez	Mr. Pope
Juan	Mr. Browne

Soldiers, Attendants, Pages, &c.

Orelia	Miss Avonia Jones
Francesca	Miss Ione Burke

(with the favorite Spanish song, La Cotasa.)

Hostess	Mrs. John Sefton

Commencing at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Corner Broadway and Broome sts.

Manager.....Geo. Wood

GENUINE SUCCESS
The Young, Beautiful and Accomplished Actress,
MISS HELEN WESTERN,
received with unbounded enthusiasm.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 13,
the Military Drama, in three acts, of the
FRENCH SPY,
OR THE FALL OF ALGIERS.
MISS WESTERN in THREE CHARACTERS.
To be followed by the protean farce of a
DEVILISH GOOD JOKE,

in which MISS WESTERN sustains SIX CHARACTERS, SONG and DANCE, supported by an efficient company.

DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN IN REHEARSAL,
MISS WESTERN as DON CÆSAR.

Doors open at 7½; commence at 8.

PATRIOTIC ENTERTAINMENTS,

In behalf of the Christian Alliance to aid the suffering families of volunteers. Cooper Institute, THURSDAY EVENING, July 14. Addresses by

REV. DR. McCLINTOCK,
REV. DR. BURLINGHAM,
REV. DR. OSGOOD,
REV. WM. H. BOOLE,
J. B. MERWIN, U. S. A., and others.

The music will consist of solos, duets, and choruses, such as "The War Drums are Beating," "Hoist the Old Flag," &c. Professor J. L. BENJAMIN, Director.

Scarred veterans will occupy the platform, decorated with tattered flags and banners. Tickets 50 cents, at the doors, and at music and bookstores.

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VIEWS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

English Views.	French Views.
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Portraits of our Generals; exquisite Statuary.
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MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

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GOLD MEDAL
NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES,

after thorough and repeated tests by GOTTSCHALK, MASON, MILLS, SANDERSON, FRADEL, MORGAN, HELLER, TIMM, PATTERSON, and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and quality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last circular. Seven First Premiums, including two Gold Medals, were received by Mr. Bradbury within four weeks, at the State fairs; and at the American Institute of 1863, "for the BEST PIANO-FORTE, A GOLD MEDAL." Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway.

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GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

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FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS, Alexandre and cabinet organs, at wholesale or retail, at prices as low as any first-class instruments can be purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. There being some five different makers of pianos in this large stock, purchasers can be suited as well here as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1 cent per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

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CHAMBERS' AND GABLER'S COTTAGE squares and grand squares, also cottage upright pianos, equal in tone and quality to any other first-class pianos; are sold at more moderate prices. Warerooms, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

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J. F. REICHENBACH, PIANO FORTE TUNER and repairer, No. 16 West Houston-st., near Broadway, New-York. New and second-hand pianos for sale and to let.

THE INVASION.

Continued from the First Page.

at the unpleasant predicament, and tried hard to escape. A naval officer was also captured while changing his coat for one that some loyal friend furnished. G. F. W.

THE BATTLE ON THE MONOCACY.

Details of the Action.

From the Baltimore American, July 11.

In order to ascertain the precise condition of affairs at the front, and to sift the truth from the contradictory rumors afloat in the city, we drove out yesterday afternoon to Ellicott's Mills, to which point it was understood Gen. Wallace had fallen back.

On the Frederick road, after passing the limits of the city, we were surprised to find such a general absence of the excitement that prevailed in the city. With the exception of about a dozen contrabands, and two wagons loaded with cotton, there was no evidence of the anticipated approach of the enemy. In front of Loudon Park Cemetery we met Capt. Alexander's battery coming toward the city, and were pleased to find the Captain and all his officers, after three days' hard fighting, safe and sound, and all his guns in good condition. On inquiring, we ascertained that he had only three men wounded and lost three horses in all the actions. The enemy made a desperate attempt to capture his guns at the Monocacy fight, but were repulsed with great slaughter.

At Ellicott's Mills, which we reached at 5 o'clock, we found Gen. Wallace, with the remnant of his force, numbering about 5,000 men, resting from their three days' struggle with the enemy. They were all in good spirits, and claimed that though they had lost about 600 prisoners captured, that they had punished the enemy during their eight hours' fight to an extent that more than counterbalanced all our losses. The veterans of the command especially distinguished themselves in the fight, and it was only when they were in danger of being enveloped by three immense lines of battle approaching them that they fell back. The force of the enemy was not less than 20,000 men—more than treble that of the gallant band of Gen. Wallace—and the solid phalanx that he threw forward to protect his rear soon drove back their cavalry that attempted to harass his movements. The enemy did not follow them more than three miles from the Monocacy, and it was during this time that they picked up most of the prisoners that they secured. The enemy were commanded by Gen. Early, and no doubt his entire corps was on the field.

Gen. Tyler was cut off and it was thought he was captured, though nothing definite is known with regard to him, except that he is missing. Capt. F. I. D. Webb, Inspector-General of Gen. Tyler's Staff, is also missing, and supposed to be a prisoner.

The Eleventh Maryland Regiment acted throughout the fight as supports to Capt. Alexander's battery, and were exposed to heavy shelling. But two or three of them were, however, wounded, and about fifty who broke down in the march are supposed to have been captured.

There were about twenty-five prisoners captured, who were brought down in the train. Several officers were among them.

The rebels had twelve pieces of cannon in service, whilst Gen. Wallace had but seven, including a small Napoleon gun, which was served with great precision.

The number of sick and wounded that arrived here yesterday from the field was about 400, and some few fell into the hands of the enemy. The whole loss may be stated at about 1,500, of whom about 600 are prisoners.

At 6 o'clock most of the infantry left in a special train for Baltimore, leaving a good force of veterans at Ellicott's Mills to protect that locality from any cavalry raids.

The rebels, of course, destroyed the fine iron railroad bridge recently constructed over the Monocacy in the place of the one destroyed in the first rebel raid two years ago. The turnpike bridge in the same vicinity was destroyed by the order of Gen. Tyler.

WHY THE BATTLE WAS FOUGHT.

There were several reasons which, no doubt, induced Gen. Wallace to give battle to the enemy where he did. It was important to endeavor, if possible, to keep open our communications with the forces at Harper's Ferry, and to cover the turnpike road leading to Baltimore and Washington; and also important to develop, or cause the enemy to develop his strength. Though the first-mentioned objects failed of being accomplished, owing solely to our totally inadequate force—yet the last-mentioned aim, and by no means the least important one, was fully accomplished. Such was the stubborn resistance offered by our brave troops to the onward progress of the enemy, and such the fierceness of our assaults, that he was forced to show his strength, and afford us information vitally important.

THE STORES FROM MONOCACY.

The capture of Monocacy Junction was as barren in its results, as far as supplies for the rebels are concerned, as was the capture of Frederick. Everything in the way of supplies, ammunition, forage, &c., all the rolling stock of the railroad, telegraph instruments, &c., everything in fact that would be of use to the enemy had been removed by Gen. Wallace to this side of Monocacy bridge before the rebel attack, and when it had commenced all was on its way to Baltimore by the railroad, and can now be seen in this city.

SCENES AT THE CAMDEN DEPOT.

From an early hour in the morning until the night had advanced, the spacious inclosures of the Camden Railroad Station were crowded with citizens, amongst whom were many relatives and friends of the Maryland soldiers engaged under Gen. Wallace, in the severe engagements of Saturday, particularly those of the Eleventh Maryland, (100 days' men,) and commanded by Col. Wm. T. Landstreet.

About 10 o'clock on Saturday night a passenger train, under charge of Conductor Heightchew, left the station with a number of soldiers and citizens on board, and a mail, with the intention of proceeding as near Frederick as safety would permit. On reaching Plane No. 1, it was deemed prudent to return, as news of the approach of the rebel force was received, and the train reached here at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, having on the way picked up about sixty stragglers.

The officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were at their offices during the night, and all day yesterday, with engines fired up and trains ready, awaiting the emergences of the occasion, and they rendered service of a valuable character. As the morning advanced it was announced by these officers that a special train would be dispatched for Ellicott's Mills, where Gen. Wallace had arrived with the wounded on board. About 8 o'clock in the morning a special train arrived, with 341 wounded and sick of the General's command from Ellicott's Mills, but there were very few Marylanders among them. The Medical Director, Dr. Josiah Simpson, U. S. A., caused to be provided a train of ambulances, which were drawn up near the National Hospital, Camden-street, and which conveyed the men to Patterson Park, where they are now quite comfortable. During the morning, forty-five additional men reached here in ambulances from Ellicott's Mills by the turnpike, and as the day advanced, a considerable number of stragglers arrived, all of whom reported themselves to Surgeon Peters, at the Jarvis Hospital.

Amongst the wounded officers were the Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourteenth New-Jersey Infantry; Capt. Adam Ewing, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of a Delaware regiment, who was wounded in the arm and abdomen; Capt. Payne, of the One Hundred and Sixth New-York, also wounded in the arm near the elbow, and Adjutant Gen. Ricketts, of the Sixth Corps, wounded in the arm; Capt. Harris, wounded; Capt. Conover, wounded and a prisoner; Adjt. Buckalew, wounded; Capt. Craig, wounded; Capt. Hawk, wounded; Capt. Jannay, wounded; C. H. Stultz, killed; Capt. Comne, killed; Lieut. Green, wounded; Lieut. Craig, wounded and a prisoner; Lieut. Bartruff, wounded; Capt. J. C. Patterson, wounded. All these belong to the Fourteenth New-Jersey. Col. Laft, of the Ninth New-York Heavy Artillery, was killed. These officers are at the Newton University Hospital.

The Fourteenth New-Jersey suffered very severely. They were on the left of the line when the enemy appeared on the flank. They went into action with 360 men, and are said to have lost about one-half.

In the evening a special car arrived from Ellicott's Mills with a few more wounded men, but the injuries generally were not of a serious character. The surgeons in attendance were unable to make out a correct list of the names of the patients, being too busily engaged in the various wards.

Shortly after 7 o'clock a train arrived from the mills, numbering about thirty cars, and propelled by two locomotives. This train was crowded with the forces of Gen. Wallace, consisting in part of the First and Third Maryland Regiments, of the Potomac Home Brigade, an Ohio regiment, and the Eleventh Maryland, (one hundred days' men,) Col. Wm. T. Landstreet. Upon the arrival of the train it was surrounded by thousands of persons, who manifested deep interest in the men, particularly those from Baltimore. It was soon ascertained that the field and staff of the Eleventh were safe, but, as regards the number killed, wounded and missing, the company officers differ much in their statements. Lieut.-Col. Thomas Sewall, Capt. Jas. A. Courtenay and Lieut. Charles Lilly agree in their brief accounts of the fight of Saturday, viz.: that although the men had been but twenty-one days in the field, they behaved well, showed no faltering, but, on the contrary, retreated in good order. A part of the command rendered effective service in supporting Alexander's battery, and were exposed for several hours in a broad open field to the shells of the rebels. These officers speak highly of the bravery of Capt. Henry Weigel, of Gen. Tyler's Staff, who worked one of the guns with effect, and was one of the last to leave the ground.

Gen. Tyler was captured by a small party, who took advantage of his being almost alone.

Among the many missing of the Eleventh Maryland are the following young men, well known in this city: Messrs. Andrew Carr, Frank Gilmour, John Hamilton and John Freeland. They are supposed to have been taken prisoners. Mention has been made of the arrest of Julius H. Anderson, Hugh McEldeery Gatchell and Samuel Thomas, at Monocacy, by order of the military authorities. They are young Baltimoreans, and as soon as arrested were placed in the ranks of the Eleventh Maryland, but on Saturday morning they were released, and it is said went over to the enemy.

THE LEAGUE MEN.

The men of the Union Leagues were out in strong force yesterday, assembling at their several places of meeting early in the morning, properly armed and equipped. The rebel sympathizers in our midst must have been astonished at the number of men the Leagues mustered for the emergency. They were assigned to duty by Gens. Kenly and Lockwood in the forts and fortifications around the city.

A company of independent scouts, under the command of Maj. Petherbridge, was also organized, and were engaged throughout the day and night in securing the roads leading to the city.

GOV. BRADFORD'S HOUSE BURNED.

We regret to learn that the rebel guerrillas, under Harry Gilmore, numbering some dozen, surrounded the country mansion of Gov. Bradford, on Charles-street avenue at daylight this morning, about four miles from the city, and ordered Mrs. Bradford and her family to vacate the premises. They allowed them to remove some few household valuables, and at 8 o'clock this morning fired the premises.

They had previously arrested all the citizens in the neighborhood, including Capt. William J. Bryson and John Clarke, Esq., who they kept under custody until the flames were well under way. Capt. Bryson, as soon as released, went to work with other citizens to save as much of the furniture and effects as could be secured. Nearly all the private papers and valuables of the Governor were destroyed, including his library.

They took one horse out of Mr. Presbury's stables, about four miles out on the Charles-street avenue, and are also understood to have carried off many valuable horses from the neighborhood.

The residence of the Governor was one of the most extensive and elegant establishments in the vicinity of the city.

The Governor came to town on Sunday evening, and thus saved himself from being carried off as a prisoner, as well as his carriage and two valuable horses. He has sent out this morning to bring his family to the city.

We learn that they treated the Governor's family with great respect, and plead the usages of war, and the destruction by Gen. Hunter of the private residence of the Governor of Virginia as the cause of the act.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. BRYSON.

Capt. Bryson states that he was coming in on the Charles-street avenue this morning at 8 o'clock, when he met a cavalryman, and supposed him to be a Union scout. He hailed him, and asked him if the rebels were about, and he replied, "Yes, you damned Yankees will find out that we are pretty soon." The cavalryman refused to allow him to go back or forward. He sat down on the grass, and was then told that they were about burning the Governor's house. Immediately after he heard the women and children screaming at the house, and he begged the man to allow him to go up to their assistance. He assented to this, and proceeded toward the house, and was stopped by a rebel officer; but on explaining that he had been allowed by the picket on the road to come to their assistance, was allowed to pass on. He was joined by Major Lilly, Samuel Landstreet, Mr. Fisher and Mr. Parker, from the city, and they succeeded in saving some few articles of furniture.

Mrs. Bradford informed him that they had set fire to all the beds in the house and the library simultaneously, and that, though she appealed to them to allow her to save the Governor's private papers, that they would not listen to her. They showed her a written order from Bradley T. Johnson to burn the house and all it contained, in retaliation for the burning of the house of Gov. Letcher by the troops under Gen. Hunter.

The whole party consisted of but a Lieutenant and twelve men. They had also set fire to the barn, but it was extinguished before the flames got under headway.

VISIT TO ISHMAEL DAY.

We learn from a gentleman who arrived this morning from Harford County, that the rebels last night, two hundred and forty strong, stopped on the farm of Joshua Price, in Long Green Valley. They were under the command of Harry Gilmore, and one of Mr. Price's sons was one of the party. At 5 o'clock this morning they crossed the Belair road, thirteen miles from the city, and moved in the direction of the Philadelphia Railroad.

After they crossed the road about ten more stragglers arrived and followed on after them. A short distance from the turnpike is the residence of the venerable Ishmael Day, so well known in the country for his unswerving loyalty. Over his gate he erected the Union flag, which attracted a party of the raiders to his house. They ordered him to take down the flag, and he replied: "Gentlemen, you may take my horses and my cattle, or burn my house to the ground, but I will shoot any man that touches that flag."

On this, one of the rebels approached to take down the flag, when the old man fired at and wounded him. What ensued is not known, further than that the house of Mr. Day was seen from a distance in flames, and the old man could not be found after the rebels had left.

P. S.—We learn that Mr. Day made good his escape after shooting the rebel, but his whereabouts is not known. They fired three shots at him, and burned his barn.

BURNING OF S. F. COCHRAN'S HOUSE.

We learn that a gentleman who arrived about noon, from the vicinity of Lutherville, confirms the rumor that the dwelling of S. F. Cochran, Navl Agent, was destroyed this morning, it is supposed by the same party who burned the Governor's house. We have no particulars of the fire further than the testimony of those who saw it burning at a distance. It was also thought that the houses of some other persons holding official position, in the neighborhood, would also be destroyed.

SAFETY OF GEN. TYLER.

We are gratified to learn that Gen. Tyler, who was supposed to have fallen into the hands of the enemy at the Monocacy battle, succeeding in eluding the enemy, and arrived last evening at Ellicott's Mills. This will be gratifying news to the many friends of the General in this city.

ASHLAND IRON WORKS.

We are informed that the report published in the morning papers of the burning of the Ashland Iron Works, on the Northern Central Railway, is incorrect. Up to 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, when our informant left there, the buildings had not been injured.

DESERTERS FROM THE REBELS.

About 11 o'clock this morning twelve deserters appeared at Gen. Wallace's headquarters and took the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States.

THE MURDER AT MIDDLETOWN.

Joshua Carrick, Esq., who was murdered at his residence in Middletown, on Wednesday last, by the rebels, for refusing to deliver his horses into the hands of the rebel robbers, was a gentleman very much respected and esteemed by the community at large. He served a long time as Justice of the Peace, and was repeatedly elected Mayor of the town.

THE NAVY AND THE INVASION.

Immense Preparations for Defence Already Completed.

At the especial request of Capt. Case, Commander of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, we refrain this morning from the grateful task of chronicling the herculean efforts, made since our last impression, by the naval authorities to hurl back the tide of invasion. It is deemed best not to publish, in detail, movements already partially in progress. Suffice it to say, that an immense amount of men and material has been forwarded to posts of danger in the best possible manner, within the last forty-eight hours; and that the abundant resources of ships, officers, sailors and marines at the disposal of Navy-yard commands have been wisely used.

The Pirate Florida.

CAPTURE OF THE ELECTRIC SPARK.

Capt. John C. Graham, of the steamer *Electric Spark*, gives the following account of the capture of that vessel, on the 10th inst., by the pirate *Florida*: On Sunday last, at 1 o'clock P. M., when off Cape Henlopen, bearing northwest by north, and sixty-six miles distant, we sighted a sail on the starboard bow, which afterward proved to be the *Florida*. When within three miles of us she hoisted the British flag. We answered by running up the Stars and Stripes. She neared us rapidly, and, when within 1,200 yards, she hauled down the British flag, hoisted that of the rebel Confederacy, and fired a rifle shot across our bows. It did no damage, and we continued rapidly on our course, when she fired another shot, which crossed our stern. As we still held on, the *Florida* fired a third shot, which passed over us amidships, about midway between the smoke-stack and the mainmast. I then ordered the engine to be stopped, and our colors to be lowered. The *Florida* immediately sent aboard a boat's crew and an officer, who proved to be Lieut. Stone. He ordered me on board the *Florida*, with the ship's papers. I at once complied, and on reaching the deck of the privateer was asked by Capt. Morris where I sailed from, and to what port I was bound? I answered from New-York to New-Orleans. He then asked for my papers, which I handed to him. After looking them through, he ordered me to return to my own ship, and transfer my passengers and crew to the British schooner *Lane*, which he had boarded that day at noon. The captain of the *Lane* at first refused to take us, as his vessel was loaded with fruit; but Capt. Morris finally struck a bargain with him, by which he finally agreed to take us to New York for $720 in gold, which sum he received in $20 gold pieces. Had the *Florida* captured us on our last trip, she would have found us a very valuable prize, as we had on board $250,000 in treasure; but this time the only money we had on board was $2,500 in greenbacks in Adams' Express Company's safe.

Several of the crew of the *Electric Spark* found old acquaintances among the men on board the *Florida*.

The *Electric Spark* is a new ship, 850 tons burden, built and owned in Philadelphia by Messrs. J. Taylor & Co., and was valued at $175,000. We sailed last Saturday for New-Orleans, with a cargo of dry goods, boots and shoes, butter, cheese, &c., worth at least $600,000. Unless recaptured by our cruisers, the *Electric Spark* will undoubtedly be turned into a privateer, as the rebel officers declared that she was too valuable to be burned. She is admirably adapted to this business, being strongly built, and a very fast sailor. On this trip out, she labored under the disadvantage of being tried under a new trim, which reduced her rate of speed about three knots an hour.

The *Florida* is as fast a steamer as there is afloat, her speed averaging fifteen knots under canvas or steam, and she will be very hard to catch. When she overhauled us, we were steaming at the rate of ten knots an hour, and yet she ran around us with the greatest ease, though she had steam up in only one boiler at the time. All private property was respected by Capt. Morris. We were in no way maltreated, and were permitted to carry away our baggage. Our charts and nautical instruments were, however, detained by Capt. Morris.

We would add to the foregoing statement that the *Florida* is a British blockade-runner. She went to Mobile, where she took on board her armament, and got her papers as a privateer, about a year and a half ago. The *Electric Spark* was making her second voyage when captured. She is the first American steamer, if we are not mistaken, the *Florida* has ever taken.

Capt. Graham, who has followed the sea for twenty-five years, is a fine specimen of the American sailor. He kept his colors flying until the intense excitement of the lady passengers, who were greatly terrified by the firing, induced him, as there was no hope of escaping ultimate capture, to surrender his ship. But it went sorely against his will, as he would have prefered to have her sunk than permit her to fall a prize to the rebels.

THE NAVY AND THE FLORIDA.

In the absence of official advices from Washington, the commanding officers of the New-York and other navy-yards have used their own discretion in improvising formidable means for the arrest of the daring pirate *Florida*. The nature of the measures adopted, it is deemed best not to publish under existing circumstances. It can hardly be wrong to state, however, that the maritime resources of the authorities, both inside and outside the navy, are ample, and will be used with ability, and, please God, with success.

THE PURSUIT OF THE FLORIDA.

Boston, Tuesday, July 12.

The United States steamer *Circassian*, which arrived yesterday from the Gulf, has received a heavy armament and a full crew, and will sail this evening in pursuit of the *Florida*. Commander Craven is in command.

REMOVAL OF THE MILITIA.

General Sandford and Mayor Gunther.

Reply of Major-Gen. Sandford to the Mayor.

THE CITY AMPLY DEFENDED.

Headquarters First Division, N. Y. S. N. G.,
New-York, July 12, 1864.

Hon. C. Godfrey Gunther, Mayor of the City of New-York:

Sir: Although I cannot concur in your definition of Patriotism, I fully agree with you in the necessity of retaining an organized and disciplined military force in our City, sufficiently strong to suppress any attempt of the lawless and evil-disposed members of our community to renew the scenes of arson and plunder which disgraced our City last Summer, during the absence of the City regiments.

In answering the present call of the President upon the Governor of our State, only 3,500 men have been detailed from this division, as our quota of the 12,000 required, and after this detachment is withdrawn, I shall still retain twelve of the disciplined regiments of the First Division in the City, ready, willing, and abundantly able to put down promptly any demonstration against the peace and good order of the community.

I regret that after this explanation to you yesterday in person, you should have deemed it necessary to publish your letter, and I hope, therefore, you will have no objection to the publication of this answer, to allay any fears which you may have excited.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. SANDFORD, Major-General.

LETTER FROM THE MAYOR TO GEN. SANDFORD.

Bath, Tuesday, July 12, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. C. W. Sandford:

Dear Sir: Yours of this date is just received, and I am therein pleased to observe the reiteration of most of the remarks made to me yesterday. You regret that after the same was made "I should have deemed it necessary to publish my letter," in answer to which I would observe that the copyist did so upon his own responsibility, and, as he believed, with your approbation. I was as much surprised to find it in print without your reply, as you appear to have been, and am pleased to learn that the publication of your answer will allay any fears which I may have excited.

Very respectfully yours,

C. GODFREY GUNTHER.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

From New-Orleans to July 5.

Cairo, Monday, July 11.

The steamer *Henry Ames*, from New-Orleans, 5th, has arrived. Her news is unimportant. The Fourth was celebrated by the usual ceremonies.

The steamship *Evening Star*, from New-York, had arrived. Among the passengers were Gen. Gordon Granger.

The General commanding the Military Division of West Mississippi, has called upon the Department of the Gulf for 2,000 horses.

A fair amount of cotton was offering at $1 35 for Middling. Sugar and molasses had advanced, the former to 27c.@29c. for crushed, and the latter to 90c. Produce of all kinds very firm. Good Extra Flour $10 50.

The steamer *Belle*, of St. Louis, from Memphis, brings 35 bales of cotton for St. Louis, 40 for Cairo.

Memphis cotton market slightly declined; good Middlings, $1 40@$1 42; strict Middling, $1 32@$1 34.

Guerrillas on the Missouri River.

St. Louis, Tuesday, July 12.

Until further orders, no steamboats will be allowed to ascend the Missouri River above Jefferson City, without sufficient arms, ammunition and crews competent to defend them against the guerrillas who are swarming the counties along that stream.

Help for the Wounded.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, July 12.

Intelligence reached here to-day that the wounded on the battle-field at Monocacy were uncared for. A special train left this evening for Gettysburgh, with 14 delegates of the Christian Commission and 92 boxes of stores. The Central Road furnishes transportation to Gettysburgh, whence the Commission sends the stores to the battle-field. Everything possible will be done for the sufferers.

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, Saturday, July 9.

Advices from New-Zealand, of May 10, mention another repulse of the British in an attack upon the natives. One hundred British were killed and wounded, including several prominent officers. In another engagement the natives were worsted.

Sandwich Island dates to June 13, state that the election for Delegates to the Constitutional Convention was progressing quietly. The Convention will propose the importation of coolies.

Advices from Acapulco to June 29 say that the French garrison there is on the best of terms with the citizens in the vicinity, but that communication with the interior has been cut off.

Manzanilla remains blockaded to all but European vessels.

A French frigate had left to take possession of Galaya.

The Nevada Constitutional Convention has adopted a section favorable to the national currency.

Arrived, French storeship *Rhine*, from Acapulco. Business is more active.

The Bark Golconda.

Boston, Tuesday, July 12.

The bark *Golconda*, destroyed by the *Florida*, had 140 barrels of sperm oil on board, and on freight 32,618 gallons sperm and 20,488 gallons whale oil.

Marine Disaster.

Boston, Tuesday, July 12.

Arrived brig *Foster*, from Jersey City. She came in collision, on Sunday night, with another vessel, and had her bow stove.

Boston Bank Statement.

Boston, Tuesday, July 12.

Capital Stock	$32,381,700
Loans and Discounts	66,452,000
Specie	6,301,000
Due from other Banks	15,434,600
Due to other Banks	11,306,000
Deposits	31,260,000
Circulation	9,936,500

New-York Free Academy.—The annual commencement of the Free Academy will take place to-morrow evening at the Academy of Music. The exercises will commence at 6:30.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$20,000	Amer. Gold	273¼	400	Reading R.	127
500	O. & Miss. Cer.	48½	200	do. s3	127
1,000	do. b3	48⅝	1100	do.	126¾
50	N. Y. Cen. R.	134⅝	400	do. s3	126¾
3200	Erie Railway	112¼	100	do. b10	128
100	do. s5	112¾	400	do. b2	127
300	do. s10	112¼	200	do. b3	127
200	do. b3	112¼	200	M. S. & N. I.	82
200	do.	112⅜	100	do. b3	82¼
400	do. b5	112½	300	do. b10	83¼
100	do. s3	112½	600	do. b3	82
100	do.	112¼	100	Ill. Cen. R.	125⅝
100	do. s3	112⅝	100	do.	125½
200	Hudson Riv. R.	125¾	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	106¾
300	do.	125½	100	do.	106⅝
50	do.	125	400	Chi. & N. W.	48
100	Mariposa M. Co.	39	200	Chi. & N. W. Pr b3	86¼
100	do.	39½	100	P., Ft. W. & C. b3	109
100	do.	38¾			

[Advertisement.]

The Phrenological Journal for July is almost a volume in itself, to judge by the size and the number of articles: yet it is but the beginning of a new volume. Those interested in the various theories supported by the Phrenological Journal will find in the periodical, as at present managed, a vast amount of entertaining matter.—*New-York Evening Post.* Newsmen have it. Sent by first post for 20 cents. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

July 12—*In steamship Etna, from Liverpool*—Mrs. E. Jones, Miss Jones, Miss E. Jones, Miss M. Jones, Mrs. J. Furner, Mrs. Contacuzcne, Mrs. E. C. Russell and the Misses Russell, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Allen, Mr. Hancock, Rev. A. C. Thompson, V. Delamosne, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Schultz, Mrs. Furness, Mrs. M. Chapman, Master Chapman, Mrs. R. Appleton and family, F. Chapman, Jos. Parker, E. Smith, S. Smith, John Whittaker, Jas. Smith, Rev. D. Herion and family, Mr. Kearney, Mr. Russell, C. Mario, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Thel. H. Vose, Mr. Ernesbrev, R. Percy, G. Cathcart, P. H. Walker, Mrs. Walker and child, Miss Page, Mrs. and Miss Kearney, Miss Johnston, N. McLochlin, John Denton, H. Norton, Mr. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. Mendoza, Miss Wickham, Chas. Miller, Miss Kohn and Mr. Simpson.

In schr. W. R. Beebee, from Key West—W. A. Pitcher, wife and daughter, Miss Ann E. Willis, Miss Mary Willis, Francis Whitaker and son.

In ship B. Aymar, from Matanzas—A. Seagrist, J. R. Meins, John Jones, Bernardo de Junco, Ed. Elford.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 39 | Sun sets..... 7 31 | Moon sets... 12 05

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 42 | Gov. Island.. 2 31 | Hell Gate.... 3 53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, July 12.

Cleared.

Steamship Nare, (Colombian,) Van Name, Santa Martha.

Ships Southampton, Whitney, London, E. E. Morgan; Andrew Jackson, Robinson, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Enoch Benner, Benner, Montevideo, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Amy, (Br.,) Tavemer, Miramichi, N. B., Geo F. Bulkley.

Brigs Leopold, (Swed.,) Ahrinburg, Havre, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Mathilde, (Swed.,) Rooth, Cette, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners Camilla, Appleby, Eastport, J. Boynton's Sons; El Dorado, Young, Boston; Ronway, (Br.,) McKay, Ponce, D. R. De Wolff; Diadem, (Br.,) Rawling, Cornwallis, D. R. De Wolff; W. D. Pitts, Porter, Berlin, A. C. Havens; John F. Doughty, Smith, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens.

Arrived.

U. S. supply steamer Newbern, A. V. Lieut. T. A. Harris, from the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and 24 hours from Fortress Monroe, with 36 prisoners—blockade-runners.

Steamship Kedar, (Br.,) Muir, Liverpool and Queenstown June 28, no cabin, and 368 steerage passengers to E. Cunard. June 29, at 5 P. M., the steamship Edinburgh passed Queenstown, bound east. June 30, at 2:45 A. M., off Fastnett Rock, passed steamship Virginia, bound E.

Steamship Etna, (Br.,) McGuigan, Liverpool June 23, and Queenstown 30th, with mdse. and 509 passengers to John G. Dale. 30th, off Fastnet, passed steamship China. July 4, lat. 51, lon. 26 04, saw Br. ship Pequot; 6th, lat. 48 28, lon. 45 27, saw four icebergs; same day, 256 miles east of Sandy Hook, saw steamship City of London.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to Edwin Bynner.

Steamer Delaware, Ashmore, Trenton, N. J., with mdse to C. S. Hoagland.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse to W. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Bristol, Charles, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Ship B. Aymar, Carver, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig J. Titus, (of St. John, N. B.,) Snow, Matamoras 30 ds., with hides and wool to J. F. Whitney & Co. The brig Zero arrived hence June 11.

Brig Laura, Baxter, Lingan, C. B., 21 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co. On the George's Shoal spoke fishing schrs. Fair Queen and Eliza A. Proctor.

Brig Sarah Peters, Lord, Cardenas 12 ds., with molasses to C. & E. J. Peters. Sld. in co. with brig Thomas Conner, for Philadelphia.

Brig Sarah Peters, Lord, Cardenas 12 ds., with molasses to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Zephyr, (Dan.,) Hansen, Rio Janeiro 49 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Catherine Rogers, Yeaton, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Brig Keoka, (Br.,) Burns, Lingan 16 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig L. W. Eaton, (Br.,) Mason, Pictou 25 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Star Castle, (Br.,) Thompson, Lehoner Pond, C. B., with coal to J. F. Whitney.

Schr. Lane, (Br.,) Strum, Baracoa 14 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Fearsall. Sunday, July 10, in lat. 37 35, lon. 74 25, was boarded by Confederate steamer Florida, who, on leaving us, steered in for the land, and hove to the steamer Electric Spark, from New-York for Havana and New-Orleans, detaining her, and putting the passengers and crew of the E. S. on board the Lane—81 in number—who were brought to this port.

Schr. Howard, Ward, Cat Island 14 ds., with fruit to Darrell & Nash. On the 10th inst., was captured by the Confederate steamer Florida, and bonded for $6,000; took on board 62 persons, from the following vessels captured by the Florida: Schr. M. N. Davis, from Port Royal for New-York; bark Greenland, for Pensacola, coal loaded; Gen. Berry, for Fortress Monroe; Zealand, from New-Orleans for Philadelphia, and landed them at Cape Island, N. J.

Schr. Zigzag, (of Liverpool,) Baker, Cat Island 10 ds., with pineapples to George F. Bulley.

Schr. W. B. Beebee, Crawford, Key West 9 ds., in ballast and 7 passengers to master.

Schr. George H. Eneas, (Br.,) Thomas, Governor's Harbor 11 ds., with fruit to James Douglas.

Schr. Amy Wooster, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Trott, Yabacao, P. R., 16 ds., with molasses to John Boynton's Son & Co. Left no vessels.

Schr. Good Will, (of Nassau,) Roberts, Dunmoretown 9 ds., with pineapples to master.

Schr. Floreo, Hale, Ellsworth, Me., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. Ottoman, Billings, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. Heroine, Champlin, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Julia, (Br.,) Parr, Windsor 15 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. A. J. Dyer, Rogers, Jonesboro 13 ds., with spars to C. L. Snow.

Schr. W. Remsen, Bellows, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. D. Davidson, Ketchum, Port Ewen, for Fall River.

Schr. Crusoe, Kellar, Machias 8 ds., with lumber to F. Talbot.

Schr. Fred Eugene, Crocket, Rockland.

Schr. Alvarado, Allen, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. E. M. Wells, Kelsey, Hartford.

Schr. Chief, Horton, Brookhaven.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Warner, Boston.

Schr. Rainbow, Smith, New-Bedford, with wood.

Schr. E. Brainerd, Chapman, Portland.

Schr. Sally Smith, Perry, Fall River.

Schr. Eliza Leland, Merchant, Newport.

Schr. Kenduskeag, Mitchell, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Nelson Harvey, Bearse, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Cherub, Bailey, Bath 7 ds., with spars to master.

Schr. John Ruggles, Dodge, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Free Wind, Tooker, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. James W. Lawrence, Weeks, Norfolk.

WIND—At sunset, S. W.

Below.

Bark Persia, Holm, Cronstadt May 21, to Wm. Ropes & Co.

Also one bark and one brig, unknown.

Sailed.

July 11—Steamship Britannia.

Ship Monarch of the Sea.

Barks Lettice, Catharine, E. C. Cowdin, Hannibal, Simon, Sol de Gloria.

Brigs Albatros, Excelsior, A. B. Paterson, Attivo.

Schooners Globe, Julia Franklin, Elijah Sheddon, Sea Ranger, Yankee Doodle, Caroline & Rebecca, Lewis Welch, Sea Bird, Tunis Depew.

Spoken, &c.

Rainbow—bark, for Providence, no date, off George's Shoals.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, July 12—Arr. barks Stamboul, Palermo; Warren Halleck, Messina. Below, bark Jessie Nicholas, Nicholas, from Elizabethport.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12—Arr. steamship Saxon, Mathews, from Boston.

PORTLAND, July 11—Cld. brig Minnie Miller, Leland; schr. G. B. Smith, Sugbee, Fortress Monroe.

SALEM, July 12—schr. F. A. Freeman, New-York.

Foreign Ports.

Arr. at Halifax, N. S., July 11, brig Kate McDougall, New-York.

Arr. at St. John, N. B., July 11, bark Lady Daly, Montgomery, Boston: 12th, steamer Fung Suey, Williams, from New-York for Shanghai.

G--1863--B.

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BLESS THEM!

MOTHERS

BLESS THEM!

THE INFIRM FROM AGE

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THEY ARE A LUXURY.

TO THE BLOOD

THEY GIVE PURITY.

TO THE WHOLE SYSTEM

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TRY THEM.

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will cure all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, such as Eruptions on the Face, Humors, Scrofulas, Salt Rheum, &c., &c.

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MEETINGS.

SHIP-JOINERS, ATTENTION.—A SPEcial meeting of the SHIP-JOINERS' UNION, of New-York, will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 13, 1864, at No. 187 Bowery, to take into consideration an advance in wages. All ship-joiners are invited to attend.

NATH'L. BETTS, President.

Wm. W. Overall, Secretary.

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LIFE SYRUP,

COMPOSED OF

IODIDE POTASSIUM,

with the Compound Concentrated Fluid Extract of

VALUABLE MEDICINAL

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Graduate College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., formerly Assistant Physician Blackwell's Island Hospitals, late Medical Inspector New-York State Volunteer Depots, under Gov. Edwin D. Morgan.

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HAS PRODUCED

A REVOLUTION IN MEDICINE!

What may seem almost incredible, is, that many diseases hitherto considered hopelessly incurable, are frequently cured in a few days or weeks, and we cheerfully invite the investigations of the liberal-minded and scientific to cures which have no parallel at the present day.

Our medicine is peculiar; by it the seat of any disease is directly reached, and the equilibrium restored.

Those who have suffered long from painful and obstinate diseases,

Those who have vainly sought relief from advertised medicines,

Those who cannot be cured by other physicians—

ARE INVITED TO USE CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

During the past five years we have contended with obstacles and overcome opposition as herculean as were ever encountered by any reformers.

RAPIDITY OF CURE.

Some say, "Your cures are too quick," while others doubt their permanence, and think that diseases can only be cured by the "slow recuperative process of Nature."

This is our reply:

In health, the body, like a well-balanced scale, is in a state of equilibrium. But when from any cause down goes one side of the scale, we have the effects of disease. What is requisite is, to restore the normal balance of the scale.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP,

a positive and specific remedy for all diseases originally from an IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, and for all (hereditary) DISEASES transmitted from PARENT TO CHILD.

PARALYSIS.

HEMIPLEGIA. PARESIS. PARAPLEGIA, PARALYSIS AGITANS.

It is so universally admitted that Constitution Life Syrup is the only effective means of restoration in the various forms of Paralysis, that we need not reiterate that it is emphatically the Great Life-giving Power.

DYSPEPSIA.

INDIGESTION. LIVER COMPLAINT. CONSTIPATION.
WEIGHT AT STOMACH. BILIOUSNESS. WANT OF APPETITE.
FLATULENCE. BAD BREATH.

SCROFULA.

STRUMA, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, ULCERATION,
KING'S EVIL, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM.

This taint (hereditary and acquired), filling life with untold misery, is by all usual medical remedies incurable.

RHEUMATISM.

[ARTHRITIS.] NEURALGIA. TIC DOULOUREUX.
LUMBAGO. SCIATICA. GOUT.

If there is any disease in which the Constitution Life Syrup is a sovereign, it is in Rheumatism and its kindred affections. The most intense pains are almost instantly alleviated—enormous swellings are reduced. Cases, chronic or vicarious, of 20 or 30 years' standing, have been cured by us.

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NERVOUS DEBILITY, SHATTERED NERVES,
LOSS OF POWER. CONFUSION OF THOUGHTS.
ST. VITUS' DANCE. EPILEPSY.

Thousands who have suffered for years will bless the day on which they read these lines. Particularly to weak, suffering woman will this medicine prove an inestimable blessing—directing their footsteps to a Hope which fulfills more than it promises.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.

SALIVATION. ROTTING OF BONES.
BAD COMPLEXION. ACHES IN BONES.
FEELING OF WEARINESS. DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system entirely from all the evil effects of MERCURY, removing the Bad Breath, and curing the Weak Joints and Rheumatic Pains which the use of Calomel is sure to produce. It hardens Spongy Gums and secures the Teeth as firmly as ever.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP

eradicates, root and branch, all Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, like

ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES,

and all other difficulties of this kind, which so much disfigure the outward appearance of both males and females, often making them a disgusting object to themselves and their friends.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP

CURES ALL SWELLING OF THE GLANDS,

either of the Face, Neck, or Female Breast, and should be taken as soon as the swelling is detected, thus preventing their breaking, and producing troublesome Discharging Sores, which disfigure so many of the younger portion of the community, from six to twenty years of age. Young children are very subject to Discharges from the Ears, which depends upon a Scrofulous constitution. These cases soon recover by taking a few doses of the Life Syrup.

All scrofulous persons suffering from general Debility, Emaciation, Dyspepsia and Dropsy of the limbs, abdomen, and in the female, Dropsy of the ovaries and womb, generally accompanied with Inflammation and Ulceration of the Uterus, are permanently cured by Constitution Life Syrup. The disease known as Goitre or Swelled Neck, the Life Syrup will remove entirely. The remedy should be taken for some time, as the disease is exceedingly chronic and stubborn, and will not be removed without extra effort.

Tumors of the Ovaries, Tumors of the Breast, and swelling of other glands of the body, will be completely reduced without resorting to the knife, or operations of any kind.

Epileptic Fits, Sympathetic or Organic Diseases of the Heart, as palpitation, Disease of the Valves, producing a grating or filing sound, Dropsy of the Heart Case and all the affections of this important organ, (persons suffering from any acute pain in this region of the heart) will be greatly relieved by Constitution Life Syrup.

BROKEN-DOWN AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, Suffering from Indisposition to Exertion, Pain in the Back, Loss of Memory, Forebodings, Horror of Calamity, Fear of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Dry, Hot Skin and Extremities, Want of Sleep, Restlessness, Pale, Haggard Countenance, and Lassitude of the Muscular System, all require the aid of the CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

FOR ALL FORMS OF

ULCERATIVE DISEASES,

either of the Nose, Throat, Tongue, Spine, Forehead or Scalp, no remedy has ever proved its equal.

MOTH PATCHES upon the female face, depending upon a diseased action of the Liver, are very unpleasant to the young wife and mother. A few bottles of Constitution Life Syrup will correct the secretion, and remove the deposit, which is directly under the skin.

In Diseases of the Liver, giving rise to Languor, Dizziness, Indigestion, Weak Stomach, or an ulcerated or cancerous condition of that organ, accompanied with burning or other unpleasant symptoms, will be relieved by the use of CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

AS A GENERAL BLOOD-PURIFYING AGENT, THE LIFE SYRUP STANDS UNRIVALED BY ANY PREPARATION IN THE WORLD.

Diseases of the Spine, as usually developed in the young, Hip Disease, Neuralgia, and all nervous diseases, and ladies who are suffering from diseases for which they are at a loss to know what to do, we would advise the use of CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP. It will restore their pallid countenance, strengthen their weak back and side, give them new energy, new life and happiness.

THE RICH AND POOR

are liable to the same diseases. Nature and science have made the Constitution Life Syrup for the benefit of all.

PURE BLOOD

produces healthy men and women; and if the constitution is neglected in youth, disease and early death is the result. Do not delay when the means are so near at hand, and within the reach of all.

TO MOTHERS AND MARRIED LADIES,

It is the safest and most effectual medicine ever discovered for purifying the system, and relieving the suffering attendant upon childbirth. It strengthens both the mother and the child, prevents pain and disease, and increases and enriches the food. Those who have used it think it indispensable. It is highly useful, both before and after confinement, as it prevents disease attendant upon childbirth.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP

is the poor man's friend and the rich man's blessing.

Buy it, take it, and be cured.

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